

THE LIBRARY QUARTERLY

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THE LIBRARY QUARTERLY

A Journal of Investigation and Discussion in the Field of Library Science

Established by The Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago with the Co-operation of The American Library Association, The Bibliographical Society of America, and The American Library Institute.

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WARTIME CO-OPERATIVE ACQUISITIONS

ROBERT B. DOWNS

ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1948, the Library of Congress brought to a close one of the most far-reaching and successful joint undertakings in which American libraries have engaged up to now. Extending over a period of about three years and involving the principal libraries of the United States, this enterprise, known as the "Cooperative Acquisitions Project for Wartime Publications," demonstrated, among other facts, that (a) American libraries can look to their national library for leadership in large co-operative activities; (b) research libraries are able and willing to support a broad program for the improvement of library resources; (c) the idea of libraries combining for the acquisition of research materials is feasible and desirable; and (d) the research resources of American libraries, as represented by their holdings, are a matter of concern to the federal government (a point of view specifically recognized by the State and War departments).

Among institutions hardest hit by modern war are reference and research libraries. Even those not located in actual combat zones are seriously hampered by conditions created in time of war. For example, in the first and second World Wars, the European book market was

almost completely cut off from American libraries. Nearly all the normal channels of communication, transportation, and trade were closed; materials were destroyed or confiscated in transit; and little information was available on the nature and extent of publishing in the countries at war. In each period the curtain descended further for American libraries when the United States became an active belligerent. Such volunteer and unofficial groups of librarians as the A.L.A. Committee on Importations (in World War I) and the Joint Committee on Importations (in World War II) labored diligently, and not without a certain measure of success, to alleviate the situation; but the problem was too large and complex to be coped with by any except governmental and military agencies.

As early as April, 1943, with State and War Department support, the Library of Congress sent a staff member on a procurement mission to Portugal and Spain, and, before the end of the war, this representative was working also in Algeria, Italy, and France. During this period the Library of Congress was in a distinctive position among the nation's research libraries. As an integral part of the federal government, its agents were permitted to follow the American Army into liberated

and occupied areas, while these regions were closed to representatives of nongovernmental libraries.

Confronted by this dilemma, the Association of Research Libraries, in October, 1944, asked the Library of Congress to consider the possibility of making its unique facilities for the acquisition of foreign materials available to other institutions. The response of Luther H. Evans, then acting librarian of Congress, was favorable, but final approval had to come from the Department of State. Writing on behalf of the Association of Research Libraries and the A.L.A. International Relations Board, Keyes D. Metcalf addressed a communication to the secretary of state, pointing out the urgent need for bringing to this country one or more copies of all European publications of the war period. While the war was in progress, the Department of State took no action on these pleas. In June, 1945, after V-E Day, therefore, the Association of Research Libraries met again and renewed its suggestion that the Library of Congress extend its aid to other libraries of the United States. The librarian of Congress indorsed the idea and transmitted a formal request to the secretary of state, taking the position that the national interest would be served by having the government assist American research libraries to maintain their collections.

At this juncture, the librarians were fortunate in having a friend at court. Archibald MacLeish had gone a few months previously from the librarianship of Congress to become assistant secretary of state. Mr. MacLeish, to whom the matter was referred, informed the librarian of Congress:

The Department of State agrees with the Library of Congress' view that the national interest is directly affected by the holdings of

the many private research libraries. It would, therefore, interpose no objection in principle to the employment of federal government facilities to assist in maintaining their specialized collections where normal channels of acquisition are inoperative. It is believed, however, that certain basic understandings should be made clear at the outset. The department would wish to be assured that the private libraries had agreed upon and carefully planned a program of co-operative buying and that they would continue to support such a plan as long as federal assistance were granted them.

This decision was passed on to the Association of Research Libraries, which was asked to formulate a definite plan to meet the State Department's stipulation.

Meanwhile, on the assumption that the libraries concerned would be able to agree upon a satisfactory scheme, agents of the Library of Congress in Europe were instructed to procure multiple copies of publications of the war period, to be placed eventually in important scholarly and research institutions. These agents were working principally in liberated or other nations where commerce had not yet been resumed and in occupied countries under Allied military control.

In addition to State Department support, backing from the War Department was also essential for successful operation of the co-operative program. At a conference called by the librarian of Congress in September, 1945, between representatives of library associations and the War Department, it was agreed that (a) libraries generally would work through the Library of Congress in obtaining publications from the occupied areas of Europe and (b) the War Department would recognize the Library of Congress as the representative of American libraries for this purpose and would facilitate its activities in every practicable manner. In return, the Library's agents were to assist the War Depart-

ment in the screening and disposition of captured or confiscated library materials and would be responsible for finding and forwarding materials ordered by American libraries before the war and stored in Germany. These arrangements were confirmed by the secretary of war, and field commanders in Europe were notified accordingly.

With the way thus cleared, the Library of Congress proceeded to increase the size of its European mission. Between August 1, 1945, and October, 1947, twenty-six American librarians and document specialists were employed abroad for varying periods to purchase publications of the war years, to screen and ship materials obtained from German army and Nazi party sources, and to locate and evacuate stocks of books held by German dealers for American libraries. Members of the mission were directed to procure up to fifty copies of books of general reference value and at least three copies of all other publications. In addition to these materials, the Library of Congress made available for distribution large quantities of duplicate foreign publications received from the Office of Censorship, Army Military Intelligence, the Historical Records Branch of the Army, and other sources. Included were Italian, French, Swiss, Dutch, Belgian, German, and Austrian titles.

After the acquisition procedures were functioning smoothly, the next step was to devise a suitable mechanism for allocating materials to libraries. For this purpose it was decided that a Committee To Advise on the Distribution of Foreign Acquisitions should be formed. The committee as appointed was composed of seven members, representing the American Library Association, the Association of Research Libraries, the Joint Committee on Importations, and four research

councils: National Research Council, American Council of Learned Societies, Social Science Research Council, and American Council on Education. To the committee was assigned the task of drawing up a classification schedule and establishing a system of priorities for participating libraries. A list of 254 categories, based upon the Library of Congress classification but with emphasis on subjects for which foreign materials were likely to be found, was developed by Edwin E. Williams, of the Harvard College Library, and sent to about 350 institutions in December, 1945.

A surprisingly large number of libraries expressed a desire to share in the project. A total of 115 libraries asked for some five thousand priorities in the 254 classes. The Advisory Committee considered various principles and criteria for establishing priorities among libraries. It was agreed that such factors should be taken into account as the strength of existing holdings, general size of libraries, equitable regional allocations, ability to maintain collections in future, and accessibility to scholars and research workers.

For distribution purposes the country was divided into four major regions: East, Midwest, Far West, and South. In so far as practicable, the committee was guided by the following schedule:

1. The first priority went to the library which had expressed an interest and had the strongest collection in the field, regardless of location.
2. The second priority followed the same plan, unless the next strongest library happened to be in the same region as the first, in which case the assignment went elsewhere.
3. The third priority was allocated to either of the first two regions, if justified by an existing collection, but in doubtful cases went to a third area.
4. If there was doubt about the strength of a

collection, the strength of the general library governed.

5. High priorities rotated among libraries in the same geographical area, in order to prevent an unfair concentration in a few institutions.
6. Multiple copies beyond three were distributed by region: the fourth copy to an area not previously represented if some library were willing to accept it, and the remaining copies on a quota basis to the East, Midwest, Far West, and South.
7. Higher priorities were assigned to libraries willing to take all the material in a given category than to those which sought split categories.

For the purposes of the project, Washington was not regarded as belonging to any region. The Library of Congress held top priority for all items. If only a single copy was received from abroad, it was retained by the Library of Congress. In some instances, however, the Library of Congress had agreements for specialization with other libraries in the government system, e.g., the Army Medical Library and the Department of Agriculture Library. For materials in these fields the Library of Congress ordinarily passed on its first copies to the appropriate federal library rather than retain two copies in Washington.

In applying its formula for rotating highest priorities among the four geographical regions of the United States in order to achieve an equitable distribution, the committee ran into practical difficulties. The Far West, for example, asked for a much smaller percentage of the material than was anticipated. Only a half-dozen libraries in the three Pacific Coast states participated in the project. Many of the 254 categories listed were not requested by any libraries in some regions, and the idea of wide distribution for such classes, therefore, could be realized only partially.

Another principle, that top priorities should be assigned on the basis of

strength, was not closely adhered to by the committee. Otherwise, virtually all No. 1 priorities would have gone to libraries in the Northeast. For this reason the committee decided that it would assign arbitrarily a certain percentage of first priorities to the other three regions, even though no existing collection in those regions might justify highest rank.

Naturally, there were differences of opinion among librarians as to the merits of the plan adopted. A few urged that publications be listed by titles and that libraries be given an opportunity to select individual items wanted, instead of receiving everything by subject categories. This scheme, if adopted, would have greatly increased the cost per item, required additional staff, caused delay in distribution of the material, and left the Library of Congress with a large residue of unwanted material. Libraries being built up on a selective basis were understandably reluctant to accept a "pig in a poke," but a sufficient number of other libraries was willing to take everything available on a subject to make detailed listing unnecessary.

Even stronger doubt was expressed as to the wisdom of the policy of giving higher priorities to libraries willing to accept an entire class than to institutions asking for a portion of a field. Libraries which had developed highly specialized collections in some minute segment of a general field preferred to receive only publications relating to this restricted topic and not those bearing on the subject as a whole. An instance is a university library concentrating on the Far East; this institution would have liked the distribution of materials to be on a geographical basis, so that it could have obtained any titles pertaining to Japan, China, Korea, and Siberia, regardless of subject classification. Another library possessed an outstanding collection on

poultry but was not interested in accepting all works dealing with animal culture. The same institution had a remarkable collection of cookbooks but was not willing to take the entire field of domestic science simply to augment its holdings of cookbooks. Justification for the stand taken by these libraries was clear. To have followed such a plan, however, would have required a classification scheme with several thousand divisions, which would have added to the expense of the project and to its administrative difficulties and led to wide scattering of related materials. The committee therefore reaffirmed its previous decision.

In the actual assignment of priorities, the committee was acutely aware of the dearth of available information on the strength of library resources in different institutions and in various fields. Any tools which could be found were used. These included surveys of library holdings, lists of special collections, library and educational directories, A.L.A. and Office of Education statistics, and data supplied by individual libraries. Nevertheless, knowledge was lacking of existing library facilities in many unusual fields. If more time had been available for checking opinions, errors might have been corrected, but, because of the emergency nature of the work, the committee, in doubtful cases, had to rely upon its own best judgment. Its experience emphasizes the need for the publication of guides to library resources in all areas of research.

The Advisory Committee's report, setting up the order of priorities in distribution, was submitted to the Library of Congress in March, 1946, and a few days later, after analysis and tabulation, the results were submitted to co-operating libraries for acceptance. At the same time the libraries were asked to deposit funds to cover the estimated cost of materials

that they were to receive in fields assigned to them. Since it was expected that the number of items shipped to a given library would be proportionate to the value of its priorities, the scale of deposits varied from \$300.00 for each first priority to \$5.00 for a twentieth or lower priority. These figures, obviously, were only rough guesses, for some categories yielded much more material than others. As the distribution progressed, a majority of libraries remaining in the project were called upon to deposit additional funds. Each library paid, of course, only for material actually received by it.

Until the principal costs of the project were written off, charges were at the rate of \$1.00 per piece for material distributed. Later the figure was reduced to 90 cents, and in the final accounting to about 75 cents. In fixing charges, a volume or pamphlet constituted a piece, as did also a bundle of newspapers or periodicals. The Advisory Committee recommended, in order to equalize costs among libraries in different regions of the country, that shipments be prepaid and transportation costs charged to the general account. After further consideration, however, it was decided to send all shipments express collect, chiefly to avoid penalizing the book funds of libraries with separate budgetary provision for shipping charges and to keep the project's book-keeping as simple as possible.

Perhaps the most complex decision to be made in the administration of the project was the one on the nature of charges that were to be assessed by the Library of Congress. Certain expenses incurred by the Library were clearly chargeable to the project; others were of borderline character. The Library received credit, of course, for material purchased by it and turned over for distribution to other institutions and also for travel expenses of its agents engaged in

collecting activities. Each item received was given preliminary cataloging, and the cost of this service, amounting to about \$26,000, was charged off against the Library of Congress' share in the plan. In addition, some staff members in departments carrying the brunt of the extra load placed on the Library by the undertaking were paid from project funds. On the other hand, the Library made no charges for space, light, and heat or for the considerable amount of time contributed by its general administrative officers. There is no question that the Library was extremely scrupulous in all financial phases of the project. It was generous in absorbing many necessary expenses, and the charges that it made were logical and reasonable.

Obviously, certain special advantages accrued to the Library of Congress from the Cooperative Acquisitions Project. As stated earlier, the Library retained first copies of all publications. This, however, was not an unmitigated blessing, since a large proportion of titles received in single copies were of negligible value, consisting of propaganda literature and similar ephemera. Posters, pictures, and sound recordings, ordinarily available only in single copies, were kept by the Library and paid for at the regular piece or unit price.

When the actual distribution of materials was begun by the Cooperative Acquisitions Project, in May, 1946, a total of 113 libraries had been assigned and had accepted priorities in one or more of the 254 subject categories. At the conclusion of the work, two years and three months later, the number of libraries had dwindled to 56, almost exactly half those at the start. Virtually all the larger university and research libraries, fortunately, stayed to the end. Various reasons accounted for the withdrawal of the remaining 57 institutions, among them

lack of funds and dissatisfaction with the quantity or quality of material received. It is certain that some small libraries entered the project under a misconception as to the nature of material they would receive and were not prepared for the kind of literature coming out of European countries during the war years. Libraries holding low priorities received a higher proportion of propaganda and confiscated items than did institutions with high priorities, because research materials of substantial value were generally available only in smaller quantities.

The loudest volume of complaints was directed at class 188 (German literature), which included much popular Nazi fiction. A good case could be made for the point of view that this material was representative of the war period and, as such, should be preserved in research libraries for the use of scholars concerned with literary, social, political, and other movements. On the other hand, it had little place in the average college or public library. Recognizing this situation, the Library of Congress later decided to make refunds of 50 cents per title to libraries that had received more than three-fourths of their material in the German literature classification. The adjustment affected smaller institutions particularly.

An ethical problem in relation to the project troubled the consciences of idealists. It was feared that, in the huge mass of confiscated publications received through military channels, books belonging to universities, public libraries, and other cultural institutions may have been included. A few librarians even contended that all nonpurchased material was military loot, regardless of the type of organization from which it had been taken, and as such should be rejected by American libraries. A more reasonable attitude was adopted by the Library of

Congress, which realized the practical impossibility of returning any substantial percentage of the collection to the original owners. Every reasonable precaution was exercised by the Library, however, to insure that material from non-Nazi research organizations was identified and, if feasible, returned to the rightful owners rather than distributed to American libraries. One such instance is a collection received by the Library from the Weltkriegsbücherei at Stuttgart. With the approval of military authorities, the entire lot of 190 cases of material was returned to Germany. Another illustration is the case of some 98,000 pieces of material belonging to pre-Hitler German labor unions, taken over by the Deutsche Arbeitsfront and subsequently confiscated by Military Government. The collection was screened at the Library of Congress and, except for propaganda items, all volumes bearing marks of labor-union ownership or that were believed to have come from union libraries were segregated for return to Germany and for presentation to newly established labor unions there. These examples are typical of the strict ethical principles observed by the Library of Congress in the administration of the Cooperative Acquisitions Project.

As additional assurance to those who suspected the Cooperative Acquisitions Project of looting German libraries, the L.C. Mission worked closely with the Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Section of the Office of Military Government, United States. The specific job of the section was restitution and restoration, and it served as a watchdog in all transactions involving books and other cultural material. All confiscated materials handled by the L.C. Mission were cleared with this section.

An administrative aspect of more immediate concern to participating libraries

was the disposition of duplicates and unwanted publications. A master-file was maintained in the Library of Congress of all items received by the project, with the names of libraries to which they were sent. The file was designed eventually to serve as an adjunct to the National Union Catalog or to be incorporated into the catalog. If receiving libraries decided against retaining a portion of the titles received, the location record would be in error to that extent. In order to keep costs at a low level, libraries were requested, at the outset of the project, to keep everything assigned to them. Many requests, however, came in for permission to return books, either because they were already held by the receiving library or, more frequently, because they were not desired. These requests had to be refused by the Library of Congress, because of the excessive amount of handling and record-keeping that would have been involved. To meet the problem, libraries were notified, near the termination of the distribution, that they might dispose of unwanted material by exchange, sale, or any other method acceptable to them. The possible injury to the Union Catalog feature was believed slight, as items discarded were likely to be of marginal nature and of little general interest. In its later stages a more selective policy was followed by the project, in that materials of ephemeral value were distributed only to institutions holding high priorities. It was assumed that libraries in this group would be interested in making their collections as complete as possible.

A by-product of the Cooperative Acquisitions Project was the issuance of several bibliographical publications by the Library of Congress. Three check lists of European accessions were published in 1946 under the general title,

European Imprints for the War Years Received in the Library of Congress and Other Federal Libraries. Parts I and II covered some 17,000 Italian and German imprints, 1940-45, and Part III listed 13,000 French titles, also for the 1940-45 period. *A Check-List of Current Serials in the United States Zone of Germany* was published in Germany by the L.C. Mission.

Likewise in the direction of improved bibliographical control, libraries receiving books through the project were asked to supply catalog-card copy to the Library of Congress. Sixty-one libraries agreed to take part in the co-operative cataloging program. In return, the Library of Congress furnished printed catalog cards, as rapidly as they could be made available, to each library for publications which it had acquired.

Still another bibliographical aid developed by the Library of Congress in connection with the project was a union list of foreign periodicals for the war years held by American libraries.

Acquisition activities for the co-operative project continued into 1947 for Germany and Austria. In April, 1947, commercial means for book procurement in Germany once again became available. Stop orders covering the project's obligations were issued in that month. All orders for monographs were canceled as of May 15, 1947, and all periodical subscriptions were stopped as of June 30, 1947, though the office kept open until September to care for incoming material. Acquisitions were terminated earlier for France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg, because of the opening of regular commercial relations. In general, no imprints later than 1945 were purchased for the project from this group of countries, as there was too much likelihood of overlapping with orders from individual libraries.

More or less ancillary to the Co-operative Acquisitions Project was the matter of locating and evacuating stocks of books held by German dealers on pre-war orders from American libraries. Certain of these accumulations were in the American zone and were released without delay. The larger and more important collections, however, were in Leipzig, in the Russian zone. Aided by American military representatives, arduous and difficult negotiations were carried on by the L.C. Mission with the Russian occupation authorities to obtain clearance of the large quantity of books and periodicals in storage. The efforts were successful, and in July, 1946, the first instalment of publications, valued at \$106,000, was freed by the Russians. Other collections, to the value of over \$75,000, were subsequently discovered and released. In order to win Russian consent to these operations, it was necessary for the Library of Congress to advance funds to pay the entire cost of the material, sight unseen, with the understanding that individual libraries would make reimbursement. Some objections were voiced to the Russian insistence upon immediate cash payment, because, in a number of instances, libraries had previously paid directly to their dealers for the publications ordered. They now had to pay a second time in order to obtain the material. Nevertheless, the Library of Congress can be credited with performing a valuable service to American libraries in bringing these accumulations to the United States. This enterprise alone did much to reduce lacunae for the war period in American libraries.

Among collections sent to the Library of Congress by the military authorities in Europe was a group of books from Adolf Hitler's personal library. Among the 3,383 items were bound periodicals, books on art, architecture, theater, and

naval affairs, fine bindings, inscribed volumes from Nazi leaders, and photograph albums. As this group of material was of greater importance and historical value if kept as a unit and since it was not intended for distribution, the Library of Congress wisely retained it intact.

CONCLUSION OF THE PROJECT

Statistics of the Cooperative Acquisitions Project are impressive. In its three-year career, a grand total of 819,022 books and periodical volumes was shipped, representing approximately 2,000,000 pieces. Of these items, 230,647 went to the Library of Congress and 588,375 to other libraries. In number of volumes obtained, the leading institutions, after the Library of Congress, were, in order, New York Public Library, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Illinois, California, Chicago, Iowa State University, Army Medical Library, Minnesota, Duke, Princeton, Wisconsin, and Northwestern. Receipts during the life of the project amounted to \$703,721, divided between the Library of Congress (\$238,681) and the co-operating libraries (\$465,040). Expenditures were \$627,067, leaving a balance of \$76,654 for refunds to depositing libraries and for expenses incident to the termination of the work. The largest expenditures were for books (\$295,768) and salaries (\$291,834). In the latter item were included the salaries of field representatives abroad who were engaged in collecting materials and of the departmental staff in the Library of Congress who were responsible for distribution of publications. Miscellaneous items, totaling \$39,465, comprised travel, supplies, uniforms, per diem, communication services, freight and express, equipment, printing, and binding.

At the termination of the project there was a surplus, consisting of several hundred thousand pieces (mainly nonpur-

chased and of no value except for waste paper), such as single issues of newspapers and periodicals and copies of books over and above those needed to supply all priorities. Rather than pulping the lot or turning it over to the book trade, however, the surplus was transferred to the United States Book Exchange for exchange purposes. Though no credit was allowed for this material to libraries participating in the co-operative plan, the decision regarding its disposition will, in the long run, prove of benefit to American libraries generally.

Lessons learned from the Cooperative Acquisitions Project can be applied with profit to the Farmington Plan and other joint acquisition programs that may be developed in future. Conditions surrounding this particular enterprise were unusual, of course, but similar problems are likely to be encountered whenever a group of libraries attempt to work together in building up their resources.

American librarians and scholars owe a permanent debt of gratitude to the Library of Congress for the conception and execution of this undertaking. Only the national library was in a position to assume leadership of American research libraries during the critical period covered by the project. Chiefly through the efforts of the Library of Congress and their support by the major research institutions, there is available in the United States an unsurpassed collection of European wartime publications, far richer than would have been possible if we had been forced to depend upon the efforts of individual libraries. Also entitled to appreciation are the State Department, the War Department, and the United States military forces in Germany (including both the occupying forces and Military Government), without whose fullest cooperation the Library of Congress could have accomplished little.

LIBRARY SERVICE IN THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

WILMER H. BAATZ

HISTORY

LIBRARY service in the Veterans Administration is not new; it is the outgrowth of the hospital work carried on during World War I by the American Library Association as an adjunct to the Camp Library Service. When the Army and Navy absorbed the library work into their respective departments, no provision was made for the sick and wounded ex-servicemen in the Public Health Service and in contract hospitals. The A.L.A., therefore, extended its service to these men and to those in national soldiers' homes who were war-risk patients.¹

On July 1, 1921, this work was recognized as a government responsibility; a special congressional appropriation for the purchase of reading material was made available and the work taken over by the Public Health Service. By October 1, 1921, the hospital librarians who had transferred from the A.L.A. had been placed on Civil Service status, the chief of the Library Service in Washington, however, remaining as a specialist under the A.L.A.

By executive order of May 1, 1922, the administration of the United States veterans' hospitals was transferred from the Public Health Service to the Veterans Bureau, and the library was continued on virtually the same basis as before. Thirty-two of the librarians had been transferred from the A.L.A., and, by July 1, 1923, the staff comprised thirty-eight

¹ E. E. Pomeroy, "U.S. Veterans Hospital Library Service," *Library Journal*, L (1925), 253-56.

members. At the latter date the A.L.A. was providing funds for the chief of the Library Service and also for the part-time services of librarians in the few smaller veterans' hospitals.

In August, 1923, because of reorganization in Central Office of the Veterans Bureau, the Library Unit, Supply Division, replaced the Library Sub-section, Medical Division. On October 1, 1923, the A.L.A. definitely withdrew its supervision and financial support, giving full responsibility to the Veterans Bureau, which provided only for the hospital patients.

The name "Veterans Bureau" was changed to "Veterans Administration" by executive order of July 21, 1930, when the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and the Bureau of Pensions were combined with it.²

From 1926 to 1945 the "library section" operated under the medical and hospital service of the Veterans Administration. In 1930 the medical library in the Washington office was placed under its jurisdiction; several other libraries, such as the historical, legal, and personnel reference units, were administered by other services.³

The present organization of the Veterans Administration Library Service was established by Organization Order No.

² E. E. Pomeroy, "Veterans Hospital Libraries—a Talk to Students of Columbia University" (New York: Columbia University, July 4, 1945). Pp. 12 (mimeographed).

³ F. R. St. John and D. O. Hays, "Veterans Administration Library Service," *Wilson Library Bulletin*, XXII (1947), 262-66.

14 issued in November, 1945. This order transferred the Library Service, consisting at that time of the patients' and medical libraries, from Medical Service to Special Services, which is similar to Army Special Services.

Reorganization and centralization of Central Office libraries followed this transfer. The Historical Library was reorganized and expanded in March, 1946, on the promise of a substantially increased budget. Effective December 15, 1946, the Historical or—as it was renamed—the General Reference Library was transferred to Special Services to become part of the Library Service.

On April 6, 1947, the Personnel Management Reference Library was transferred to the General Reference Library because there had been considerable duplication in material and reference requests.⁴ The Medical and General Reference libraries were combined in February, 1948, leaving only the Legal Library separate from the reorganized Library Service in Central Office.

ORGANIZATION

The Library Service, like the over-all V.A. program, had been centralized in Washington, D.C.; General Omar N. Bradley, however, as administrator of Veterans Affairs, ordered decentralization on a large scale. Thirteen branch offices, subsequently called district offices, were created which, although duplicating Central Office to some extent, were responsible for the supervision of the hospitals, domiciliary homes, regional and other V.A. offices, in their own area. Branch Office No. 7, for example, with its location in Chicago, supervises Indiana, Wisconsin, and Illinois installations,

⁴ Mabel McLaughlin, "Developments in Medical and General Reference Libraries, 1946-48," letter to author, April 27, 1948.

though Central Office remains responsible for establishing general policies.

Reconstruction of the Central Office organization was the first step toward improving the Library Service to meet the heavy demand made upon it by the increased number of patients and the intensified medical program. The staff, which formerly had consisted of the chief and assistant chief of the Library Subsection of the Medical Service and their clerical assistants, was enlarged by additional personnel and, by May, 1948, had increased to approximately forty-seven members.⁵

Central Office establishes policy and plans for and administers the entire organization. It also operates the Medical and General Reference Library for the use of the medical and technical staff of Central Office and serves as the interlibrary loan and reference agency for all informational and loan requests which cannot be adequately answered at local or branch-office levels. It procures, classifies, and catalogs books and issues guides for the selection of reading material; it does not, however, act as a censoring agency.

Each of the thirteen branch library divisions, which supervise all library activities in their areas, has a chief, an assistant chief, and sometimes a medical and a reference librarian. The Chicago Branch Office was the pioneer in combining the library services of the branch and regional offices (regional offices render outpatient and clinical services) into a Branch-Regional Library working for both staffs. Another professional librarian and a clerk-stenographer have been added to the staff in this new Branch-Regional Library, which also acts as the interlibrary loan agent for all materials

⁵ "Institute of Library Service, Sept. 30-Oct. 2, 1947" (Fort Snelling, Minn.).

that the field stations cannot secure in their immediate neighborhood.

The smallest unit in the V.A. organization pattern is the field station, which may be a hospital or a regional office. Each hospital has at least two libraries, i.e., one medical and one patients' or general library, and is served by at least one professional librarian. The regional offices do not as yet have professional librarians on regular duty, but plans are being made to provide them.

Central Office, each branch office, and every hospital has a medical library committee which acts in an advisory capacity on matters pertaining to the medical libraries, but the chief librarian has the final authority in each case. He thus has the advantage of skilled technical advice, and the medical staffs in turn become more deeply interested in the library service.

Reorganization of the V.A. Library Service was imperative because of the need to consolidate the diverse library functions for the sake of greater economy in operations, speedy procurement of materials, and general efficiency. In-service and residency training programs for the general and medical staff, as well as many other programs requiring the use of literature, made expansion of the Library Service essential.

BOOK SELECTION AND PROCUREMENT

F. R. Kerr, assistant administrator for Special Services, in explaining the task confronting Francis R. St. John, the incoming director of Library Service, pointed out that the most recent domestic and foreign publications in medicine and science should be made available; at the same time one would have to provide a collection of reading matter for patients whose tastes ran the gamut from comics to differential calculus.⁶

The Medical Library in the Central Office at the time of reorganization consisted of approximately four thousand books and one thousand unbound volumes of journals and was administered by one person.⁷ In the field, medical libraries were in need of considerable strengthening to meet the expanding demands of the program. As for the patients' libraries, a survey group found that the past emphasis on strict control by Central Office over all book selection and gifts had resulted in collections which represented neither the types of books patients wanted nor books that they would be likely to find interesting. There was little duplication of popular books; furthermore, discarding and weeding were needed.⁸

Book-selection policies have since been liberalized. One branch-office policy letter on book selection states:

In the past there was, perhaps, too much of an emphasis on the idea that books would disturb the patients and that extreme care must be taken that collections be kept harmless. . . . Present-day medical philosophy has largely shifted away from such ideas to a belief that the need for stimulation and the need to interest the patient is of first importance and that we should get him the books he wishes to read, even though we sometimes believe and find that the desires of the patient and our judgments of what he should read do not necessarily coincide.⁹

The only activity resembling censorship in hospital book selection today is the screening of books by branch offices to make certain that a balance is kept in

⁶ F. R. Kerr, "Special Services in the Veterans Administration," *Recreation*, XLI (1947), 221-23.

⁷ McLaughlin, letter cited, p. 1.

⁸ E. W. McDiarmid and Others, "Report of the Survey of the Library Service in the Veterans Administration," August, 1945.

⁹ Mary D. Vocelle, "Book Selection," V.A. Branch Office No. 7, February 17, 1948, policy letter.

the collections and that a sufficient number of copies of popular titles are ordered.

Worn and obsolete titles have been discarded by the thousands. Central Office has begun a "Book Review Service" on 3" X 5" cards as an aid to selection, yet no bar is placed in the way of ordering any book, even if it has been adversely criticized by the Book Review Service. The latter primarily stresses information concerning the story, style, format, and unusual features of a book. It has the added advantage of fostering group orders, which not only simplifies the cataloging and procurement procedures but also gives some assurance that orders for books are placed while the material is still in print.

Books had formerly been procured by Supply Service, Central Office, in accordance with a system approved by the General Accounting Office. This method, however, was not adequate for the rapid procurement of needed titles, and between September and December of 1946 a number of changes were introduced. The responsibility for the procurement of books was transferred from Supply Service to Special Services. *V.A. Circular 274* (1946) outlined the methods of procurement. Fifteen positions were allocated to the Library Service to permit the procurement of books on an emergency basis.

The existence of an eight-to-nine-month backlog of requisitions for library reading materials indicated that the methods of book purchasing needed revising. On March 12, 1947, the comptroller-general approved a more efficient and considerably less expensive form of contract, under which discounts of 25 per cent on medical books and approximately 40 per cent on books for patients were secured.¹⁰

These new, open-end contracts based on discounts from list price went into effect in May, 1947. Nearly three hundred thousand titles per year are now ordered by this method—thanks to new procedures, standardized "request-for-books" forms, and the use of the International Business Machines. Books nowadays are often in the V.A. libraries before they appear in the bookstores, because pre-publication ordering is encouraged.

Procurement in the V.A. is the duty of the Acquisitions Section, Central Office. Other activities of this section include the establishment of contracts with publishers and dealers, the maintenance of an authority file giving accurate and up-to-date bibliographical data, maintenance of financial records, certification of the receipt of books, and placement of vouchers for payment. Units necessary to these functions are: (1) Searching Units, (2) Purchase Order Writing Unit, and (3) Finance Unit.¹¹

An increase of about 800 per cent in the funds for library reading materials, for modern organization and procedures, and for additional personnel for the Acquisitions Section produced the following results: within one year (July, 1946–July, 1947) the total number of volumes in the general libraries of the V.A. rose from 570,133 to 815,503 and that in the medical libraries from 47,720 to 91,753.

CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION

The expansion of the Medical Library Service at all levels and the development of the patients' libraries in hospitals and homes demanded the full time of the

¹⁰ "Résumé of Informal Meeting of V.A. Librarians, Branch Office No. 12, June 30, 1947." Pp. 8 (mimeographed).

¹¹ "Statement of Policies and Procedures of Library Service, Office of Special Services, September 5, 1947." Pp. 11 (mimeographed).

limited staffs, making apparent the need for a simplified cataloging and classification system. After consultation with the Medical Service concerning the classification of medical books and on the basis of a study of the relative cost of cataloging by various methods, it was decided that it would be most efficient to provide complete sets of catalog cards and book pockets from Central Office. Initial studies indicate that this method is saving the V.A. approximately 75 per cent over standard cataloging procedures.

The procedure, in general, is as follows: book requests received from field-station libraries are grouped by author and title to bring all requests for the same book together; a given title is cataloged and a set of stencils prepared for the duplication of the cards; a central authority file is maintained, listing all books already cataloged and giving the index number of the stencil set. Cards are reproduced from the stencils on an Elliott addressing machine. Once stencils have been prepared, book requests for the same titles processed at a later date can be duplicated without further preparation work. Cards are printed at the rate of three hundred to nine hundred per hour, depending on the number of duplicate sets processed at one time.

While the form and the content of the cards vary somewhat from the standard practice, all essential information is retained: call number, author, title, imprint, and collation. Classification numbers and subject headings are selected in terms of V.A. requirements, although in most cases these are adaptations of or are identical with information on Library of Congress cards.

Books are classified as follows:

1. Patients' libraries: the Dewey Decimal Classification.
2. Medical libraries: the Army Medical Classi-

fication for medical books (i.e., for those falling in the W schedule); L.C. for all others.

3. Branch reference libraries: the Army Medical Classification for medical books; L.C. for all others.

The type of library indicated on the original request determines the classification assigned at Central Office. Consequently, all books in the medical libraries at hospitals and in each branch collection have the same type of notation, i.e., the Army Medical Classification.

Cards normally are shipped every week directly to the libraries using them. Shipments to hospitals include a full set of cards for the catalog—a copy of the main-entry card for the hospital shelf list, an extra copy of the main-entry card to be forwarded to the Branch Library Division, and a third copy of the main-entry card for the convenience of the library in making any additional entries.

The extra copy of the main-entry card which is forwarded to the branch office serves to notify the branch of receipt of the books and the catalog cards; the identification number of the hospital library enables the Branch Library Division to set up a union catalog of all holdings in its area.

Catalog cards for nonduplicate gift books and for books purchased locally from gift funds are also provided by Central Office.¹²

In addition to the savings in cost, an efficient type of uniform catalog is provided in all the V.A. libraries, so that persons familiar with the system in one library may be readily transferred to another.

The present method of cataloging means that the book is available for use from the time it is received in the library,

¹² Richard Logsdon, "Progress Report on Centralized Cataloging, July 22, 1947." Pp. 4 (mimeographed letter).

because the cards and pockets, in sets, are sent out at the same time as the book or even earlier. Furthermore, under the centralized system, with careful revision of the original stencil, the possibility of error is almost eliminated.

Present plans call for a staff of twenty persons to catalog, print, and ship cards for three hundred thousand volumes. Of these, only four hold professional positions, including the chief and assistant chief of the section; one is a secretary; three are supervisors of clerical personnel; eight are clerical assistants; and four are machine operators. Substantial savings have been realized because (1) initial cataloging is done only once, even though the book may be purchased for one hundred and fifty different libraries, and (2) machine duplication replaces hand typing and eliminates the necessity for proof-reading or revising copy.

Original estimates of the rate of production in various phases of the work have already been exceeded. The usual technical difficulties expected in the early stages of developing a process of this kind have, to date, been overcome as rapidly as they have arisen.¹³

CIRCULATION AND WARD WORK

First and foremost, hospital libraries are designed to serve the patients. Circulation of books must be adapted to the needs of patrons unable to visit the library, and frequent trips must be made to all the wards. Interests of other groups, though still important, are secondary.¹⁴

Ward work is thus the most important

part of the hospital library program. Regular visits—once, twice, or even three times per week—are made to each ward, as well as extra visits to deliver specially requested books, periodicals, pamphlets, or newspapers.

Veterans come from all walks of life, have different afflictions, and are handicapped in varying degrees. In order to provide the appropriate reading matter at all times, the librarian must be something of a psychologist, humanitarian, and literary critic. Also, he must be acquainted with all types of literature.¹⁵

The demands of patients vary somewhat at the different types of hospitals. When a man is admitted to a hospital for treatment of tuberculosis, reading is one of the things he is usually allowed to do. The librarian must try to keep the patient's mind so occupied that the days will not be spent in constant thought of himself and home. About 90 per cent of the inmates of such a hospital are infirm patients, and books must be carried to them by book truck or by hand. They are "exposed" to books, for no patient must feel that he is being forced to read. The librarian may encourage him, but ultimately reading must be voluntary.¹⁶

In neuropsychiatric hospitals books may often bridge the gap between reality and fantasy. While the patient is reading, he may forget his own abnormal pattern of thinking.¹⁷ Magazines and newspapers are most frequently used in these institutions.

¹³ K. M. Jones, "Veteran Reads His Way to Health," *Wilson Library Bulletin*, XXII (November 6, 1947), 267-69.

¹⁴ Della R. Shapleigh, "General Library Administration in a Veterans Administration Tuberculosis Hospital," *Special Libraries*, July-August, 1947, pp. 181-87.

¹⁵ Kathryn Mushake, "Library Service in a Veterans Administration Neuropsychiatric Hospital," *Special Libraries*, July-August, 1947, pp. 179-81.

¹³ Richard Logsdon, "Veterans Administration Speeds Cataloging Procedures," *Library Journal*, LXXIII (February 1, 1948), 166-68.

¹⁴ S. M. Connell, "Library Service in a Veterans Administration General Hospital," *Special Libraries*, July-August, 1947, pp. 176-78.

For ward work, specific buildings may be assigned to various staff members for regular coverage, or the staff may be rotated from week to week. By the latter method the patients see a different selection of books on the book truck and come in contact with a different personality each time. On the other hand, a librarian who has been associated with a group of patients for a longer period is bound to know them and understand their needs much better than is possible under a system of rotation. In addition to the actual circulation of books and magazines throughout the wards, requests are taken for materials to be brought from the main library or to be borrowed on interlibrary loan. Posters and book lists may be distributed throughout the buildings and deposits made of paper-covered books and current magazines.¹⁸

Libraries sponsor many types of group activities, such as library clubs, stamp, debating, hobby, nature study, and journal clubs, as well as story hours, quiz programs, current-event discussions, question-and-answer meetings, and word-building games. Nearly all such activities require reference materials from the library, and some patients who have never before thought of using books in connection with them now do so. The librarians guide the clubs and discussion groups but remain in the background as much as possible, so that the meetings really belong to the patients.¹⁹

Publicity of many types is used to interest the patients in all the ward activities sponsored by the libraries. This publicity must be geared to the needs of a

constantly changing population, and it requires ingenuity, especially in regard to patients whose usual contact with the library is only through book-cart visits. Methods used to publicize the library are, among others, weekly articles in the hospital newspaper, radio programs, posters and exhibits, book lists and newsletters, and colored posters on the ward bulletin boards indicating schedules for book-cart visits, new titles added, or suggested titles for the next holiday.²⁰

Circulation statistics reflect the efforts made by librarians to serve the patients and staff. In October, 1924, total circulation in the entire system of thirty-five libraries with librarians in charge was 44,975.²¹ In April, 1948, in the Chicago Branch Office area alone, which has eleven hospitals and the Branch-Regional Library, there was a general, or patients', library circulation of 59,918 and a medical circulation of 5,211.

In addition to the usual types of reading service, the V.A. also supplies projected-book machines, automatic page turners,²² talking-book machines for the blind, magazines and books in Braille, and picture-books for those needing or preferring them.²³ Projected-book machines (or ceiling projectors) have been used by orthopedic, tubercular, and paraplegic patients and have proved of special value to those who must lie flat on their backs. Picture-books can be an opening wedge for the men who can but do not read; they are a boon to those who, for lack of education or because of poor eyesight, are unable to read.²⁴

¹⁸ Connell, *op. cit.*, p. 178.

¹⁹ Pomeroy, "U.S. Veterans Hospital Library Service," *op. cit.*, p. 236.

²⁰ Connell, *loc. cit.*

²¹ Shapleigh, *op. cit.*, p. 186.

²² *Ibid.*

¹⁸ Connell, *op. cit.*, p. 177.

¹⁹ Pomeroy, "Veterans Hospital Libraries—a Talk to Students of Columbia University," *op. cit.*, p. 7.

MEDICAL LIBRARY SERVICE

Despite a shortage of funds and personnel, medical libraries had long endeavored to supply reference and research service to the medical staffs in the hospitals. The greatly expanded medical service, the inception in the hospitals of training programs for doctors, nurses, and other medical personnel, and the training of the A.S.T.P.'s and V-12's made revision of policies and plans an urgent necessity.

Medical libraries were established in all thirteen branch offices, and a basic list of books and journals was prepared in Central Office in April, 1946, to be used as a nucleus for the collections. In June of the same year Central Office compiled a list of "Minimum Medical Library Requirements for All V.A. Hospitals and Centers," and a blanket requisition was prepared for all hospitals as a foundation for the building-up of their libraries. These titles were selected by, or had the approval of, the Central Office Medical Book Selection Committee.

V.A. Circular No. 274 (1946) authorized the establishment of medical library committees in all branch offices and field stations. They serve in an advisory capacity to the librarians in matters of book and journal selection, rules for the use of the medical-library facilities, and so forth.

The revision of policy and procedure in the V.A. medical program was aided by the necessity of hospitals to meet, for certification, the requirements of the American Medical Association and the American Hospital Association. The Medical Library Service found new incentive to go ahead with its work, the effects of which are typically illustrated by Branch Office No. 2, New York. In

March, 1946, this branch had only 3,350 volumes in the medical libraries of its eight V.A. hospitals. One year later, the number had increased to 10,863; 915 journals were being received, and back files for at least five years had been collected for 233 journals. Binding was going forward, obsolete books were being discarded, and book selection was now the prerogative of the local office. Medical libraries adjoined the patients' libraries in four of the hospitals; in others the medical library was housed in quarters of its own. Additional professional help had been hired, and one library employed two medical librarians. Special attention was being given to hospitals with established residency and research programs, where the demand for medical reference work was particularly heavy. These medical libraries were to play an active role in the teaching program of the hospitals.

While Medical Library Service was making progress in the local and branch areas, Central Office Medical Library services and resources were also expanding. Two medical-library committees were organized, one having a general interest in the operations of the library, the other specializing in book selection. Basic policies on book and journal lists were promulgated with the advice and concurrence of these committees. The necessary books and journals were ordered, and a new and effective interlibrary loan policy was initiated. Hospital libraries were advised to discard obsolete material and to attempt to borrow books and journals in their own immediate area. If materials were not available there, the requests were forwarded to the respective branch office, which would always be located in a large metropolitan area where

the medical-library resources of the city could be pooled. If the branch office were unsuccessful, the loan request would be forwarded to Central Office whose resources, as well as those of the Library of Congress, the Army Medical Library, and others, could then be tapped. As a result, the librarian at any hospital can now secure on loan any information or material available anywhere in the country. Paradoxically, to judge by the number of interlibrary loans requested, the greater the library's resources the greater the need for supplementing them from the outside.

The growth of the medical program is shown in the increased use of the Central Office Medical Library. From July, 1946, to July, 1947, there was a rise of 90 per cent in the number of reference questions answered; of 87 per cent in the circulation of books; of 93 per cent in the number of photostats sent to the field stations; and of 52 per cent in the number of persons using the library.

The Medical Library Service is still expanding, and as more service is provided more is requested; for medical staffs, having received so much professional aid from the service, are becoming increasingly aware of its benefits. The result is, of course, better medical service to the patients.

GENERAL REFERENCE

Much of the reference and research work done in the V.A. is carried on in the medical libraries; however, general reference and research work is increasing in volume.

The Reference Library in Central Office represents the extension of a collection of books started many years ago and used for establishing pension claims and for similar purposes. Regimental his-

tories and books pertaining to veterans' affairs made up a large portion of its stock. In the autumn of 1945, because of the increased demand for reference service, the collection was expanded to include books and printed materials required by the various administrative offices in the normal performance of their duties. It became part of a general reference library in the fall of 1946, and in April, 1947, the Personnel Management Reference Library was also merged with it.

The book stock was inadequate, however, and during the first six months of 1947 reference books were added as need was demonstrated. The Reference Library was designed to perform the normal functions of a special administrative library in a large organization, and there has been no attempt to build up a collection of books for its own sake.²⁸ Accession lists have been used to apprise staff personnel in Central Office, the branch offices, and the hospitals of material available in the General Reference Library.

A minimum collection of reference books is now maintained in the V.A. branch offices, hospitals, and centers. The Chicago Branch-Regional Library has approximately 1,735 reference and nonfiction books; as was the experience in the Central Office, the use of these has grown in direct proportion to the increase in book stock in each of the subject fields. The reference and interlibrary loan service compares favorably with the work load borne by the Central Office Medical Library before it was combined with the General Reference Library. A system of graduated interlibrary loans is available through the reference libraries.

²⁸ "Statement of Policies and Procedures of Library Service, Office of Special Services, September 5, 1947," p. 4.

At the hospital level, reference questions originate with patients and with the hospital staff and its many specialists. The information sought includes answers to quiz questions as well as to such technical problems as: "What are the physical standards of industry and government in the employment of handicapped persons?"

PERSONNEL

The number of librarians in the V.A. Library Service has steadily increased, but there have never been enough for the best possible service to patients and staff at the stations. On May 1, 1922, when the libraries were transferred from the A.L.A. to the V.A., there were thirty-two librarians, and by March of 1925 their number had increased to forty-eight. Still, at eleven of the forty-nine hospitals then operating, no librarians were on duty.

From June, 1944, to June, 1947, the number of personnel in Central Office increased from 4 to 51, while that of the field-station staffs rose from 141 to 473 in the same period. In June, 1947, the Branch Office Library Division was employing 60 persons. The increase in Central Office personnel came about during 1947 and was necessitated by the expansion of the medical and reference libraries and the centralization of the acquisitions and cataloging functions.²⁷

The A.L.A. survey mentioned earlier in this article noted that, prior to the summer of 1945, the Central Office staff was composed of only two professional librarians plus the clerical personnel. Supervision over the 126 hospitals in the field was correspondingly difficult, and only few visits could be made to them. It was recommended, therefore, that the

branch offices each have a staff of at least three professional librarians and one clerk and that each regional office employ at least one professional librarian and clerical assistance.²⁷ Minimum personnel standards based on the number of patients and the type of hospital were also suggested.

In a 1947 progress report, Mr. St. John, then director of Library Service, outlined plans to meet expanding needs. He stated that curtailment of funds had slowed the planned expansion and development but that the handling of procurement and cataloging functions at Central Office was enabling the library staffs in the field to devote their efforts more fully than before to the patients and to medical and administrative personnel. An analysis of operations shows that, despite some limitation on the number of library personnel, much has been accomplished toward formulating plans and organization, and the number of books acquired and cataloged has increased.²⁸

Since the V.A. library system encompasses hospital as well as medical library work, there is a need for methodology and for carefully planned routines at all levels. It is hoped that a small unit working through Central Office Library Service will be established as a performance standards division to help in developing efficient routines and methods.²⁹ This, however, is a long-range plan, and the training of the library staffs remains an ever present problem. In-service training is continually in progress, whether formally announced or not. A partial solution to the problem was a series of library institutes conducted in five cities in Sep-

²⁷ McDiarmid and Others, *op. cit.*, pp. 5 and 18.

²⁸ F. R. St. John, "Progress Report, Library Service, August 14, 1947." Pp. 8 (mimeographed).

²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 5.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, Enclosure No. 4.

tember and October of 1947 and attended by the chief librarians from all hospitals, the chiefs of the Library Service from Central Office, and all the branch office chiefs. Each institute lasted three days, and subjects stressed included service, budget, space, personnel, organization and function at each level of the V.A. service, objectives, administration, publicity, procurement, book selection, circulation, and reference problems.

The salaries paid by V.A. compare favorably with library salaries generally. The annual beginning base salary is \$2,974.80; in addition, there are in-grade pay increases, allowances of twenty-six days of annual leave and fifteen of sick leave, pension benefits on retirement, and opportunities for promotion to the position of chief librarian in the P-2 grade, with a salary of \$3,727.20 a year. Some large hospitals have librarians in the P-3 grade, at a base salary of \$4,479.60. At such hospitals the assistant chiefs are classified P-2, as are the medical librarians.³⁰

Attendance at professional conferences is encouraged, and, if it is considered to be for the benefit of the V.A., such attendance may be on government time.

Volunteers and patient-aides frequently assist the professional staff members in the details of the work. Among the duties of volunteers are shelving books, delivering special requests to the wards, checking in magazines, processing and mending books, typing, preparing posters, reading to patients (particularly to the blind), and working with reading machines. Patient-aides perform such duties as are assigned to them—duties approved by doctors as aiding their re-

covery. Each one is given a necessary and important job, such as typing, acting as messenger, pushing the book cart on ward trips, and other functions similar to those performed by the volunteers.

BUDGET

The budget appropriation, prior to 1945, had been made by Congress through a separate fund, not to exceed \$100,000 annually. The amount each hospital could spend was not known to the local librarian. All requests had to be forwarded through Central Office and supply channels, and the expenditures remained within budget limits. However, it was claimed that the number of annual accessions was too low and that more funds were needed for books for patients, journals, medical books, binding, and for additional field visits.

After Special Services took over the Library Service, the budget appropriation increased materially. The approximate amount expended for books and magazines in 1946 was \$89,326 for medical libraries and \$114,270 for patients' libraries. During 1947, \$147,989 was spent for medical libraries and \$148,636 for patients' libraries. In addition, \$9,381 was spent for the Central Office Reference Library, and this figure does not include expenditures for the personnel collection which was recently made part of the library. During the fiscal year 1948, \$321,500 was spent for medical libraries and \$450,500 for patients' and reference libraries—a total of \$812,000. An additional \$88,000 was appropriated for binding. The 1949 budget will probably approximate that for 1948.

CONCLUSION

The director of the V.A. Library Service has stressed the ideal of service as be-

³⁰ C. E. Robinson and G. H. Flinn, "We Like the V.A. Work," *Library Journal*, LXXII (January 1, 1947), 21-23.

ing first to the patient at the hospital and, second, to the doctors and other staff members. Hospital librarians in the V.A. have kept this in mind and have worked unstintingly to establish and maintain it in practice.

The future of the V.A. Library Service appears excellent. The patient load in the V.A. hospitals will not reach its maxi-

mum for years to come. Many new hospitals are in process of construction. Chances for promotion in an organization employing approximately five hundred librarians are good. The V.A. offers a fine opportunity to the idealistic and ambitious librarian for a variety of interesting and valuable professional experiences.

THE RESOURCES AND POLICIES OF THE FOLGER SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY¹

GILES E. DAWSON

IN 1885, Henry Clay Folger began in a small way the collecting of Shakespeare. What he then started as a spare-time hobby, because he loved Shakespeare, before long became his chief—almost his only—interest. In the forty-five years before his death in 1930 he was able to bring together a Shakespeare collection quite unparalleled anywhere in the world. The distinguished building in Washington that houses this collection has been widely publicized. So has the collection of seventy-nine First Folios—one-third of all the copies known now to exist. Everyone knows that the Folger Shakespeare Library is the place to go for research connected with Shakespeare. And it surprises no one to learn that this library is rich also in Elizabethan drama in general and in every kind of material relating to the history of the stage in England and America.

What too few people realize is that the Folger Library is rich in much *besides* Shakespeare, the drama, and stage history. The need for publicity on this point was made clear a few weeks ago by the experience of one of our readers. Some eight or nine years ago he was writing a dissertation on a subject involving English theology in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I and was wearing himself out with frequent excursions to New York and Cambridge in order to obtain the theological works essential to his re-

search. Only years later did he discover—what none of his professors had told him during his graduate-school days—that the material he had needed was accessible in abundance, nearer at hand and under one roof, in Washington. Perhaps the professors did not know of the existence of this material at the Folger Library; or perhaps they made the unwarranted assumption that graduate students were not welcome there. I ought to add in their defense that the *Short-Title Catalogue* offered no help, since it did not list most of the Folger books, and that Bishop's *Check-List* was not then in existence.

Folger himself was wise enough to understand that you cannot—or ought not to—study Shakespeare or any other writer in a vacuum, that Shakespeare is intelligible only when viewed as both inheritor and transmitter of the Renaissance world picture. In this realization Folger acquired not only many Elizabethan books related to Shakespeare as sources, analogues, and illustrative material, but a great many more that were connected with Shakespeare in no way at all except by belonging to his world, i.e., to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In all, he gathered some six or seven thousand *STC* books and two thousand early Continental books, and a like number of early manuscripts. It is possible that in gathering these materials Folger always had in mind some direct bearing upon Shakespeare. He was thinking, very likely, what books a student of Shakespeare might need to supply the

¹ This paper was originally read, in a slightly longer version, at the Sixth Annual Southeastern Renaissance Conference, at the University of North Carolina, January 29, 1949.

background for a better and broader understanding of the poet. But, if these were his thoughts, he was incidentally accomplishing something else: he was forming a library far more general than its name implies—a library where, almost from the day of its opening, fewer people have come to study Shakespeare specifically than to study other subjects. When, for example, Folger bought a number of royal New Year's gift rolls, he may have been thinking that they might ultimately help an editor of Shakespeare write an explanatory note or might improve some Shakespeare professor's general knowledge of Elizabethan life. And, of course, he was right. But these same documents may well be of even greater value to a historian whose concern is not with Shakespeare.

In this broadening of interest, Folger led the way, and it was in keeping with his general policy that the library took a great step forward in the same direction by the purchase of the Harmsworth collection in 1938. This great accession of over eleven thousand *STC* books did not make the Folger any less a Shakespeare library. Nothing will ever do that. But it did make it a great deal more. It raised the Folger collection of Early English printed books from a small special collection, rather heavily weighted on the purely literary side, to its present status as the largest assemblage of such works in America and second in the world only to the British Museum. The founder of the library, when he bought *STC* books, favored drama, poetry, romance, essays, translations of the classics, and Shakespeare source material and allusions, though not, of course, to the complete exclusion of subjects of secondary importance for Shakespeare study, such as music, law, and medicine. Sir Leicester Harmsworth's chief interests were other

and broader. His net was spread for theology, church history, political history, government, education, travel and exploration, and early printing. With but very few exceptions, he excluded belles-lettres from his collection. Thus the two collections dovetailed and complemented each other to an almost unbelievable degree, with not more than 6 or 8 per cent of duplication. And the two together formed not only the largest collection of these books in this country but a remarkably well-balanced and well-rounded one. Between 1932 and 1948, individual purchases and gifts added some three or four thousand more carefully chosen *STC* items where they were of the greatest value in filling gaps or further strengthening already strong areas.

I cannot here present anything like a detailed survey of the library's resources in Early English printed books. I shall, therefore, have to be content with indicating general depth by taking a few scattered soundings.

The first sample may appropriately be of theology because, as more and more people are realizing, sermons, theological treatises, and books of devotion formed a large part of the total reading of the Renaissance man—not only of divines and scholars but of the average reader as well. And in this material we can find preserved for us the essence of the Renaissance view—or views—of the universe and of man's place in it. Another reason for my giving special prominence to theological books is the relative strength of the Folger collection in this field.

I begin my sampling, then, with John Calvin. The *STC* lists 52 different Calvin titles, with a total of 98 entries, including editions and issues. Of these 98 entries, the Folger possesses 66 (or two-thirds), not counting duplicates. In addition, it possesses 4 items not entered in the *STC*.

Of the 52 different Calvin titles, 47 (or nine-tenths) are represented in the Folger. Of Calvin's best-known and most frequently reprinted work, *Institutio Christianae religionis*, with Thomas Norton's English translation, the *STC* lists 12 editions and issues. All these are in the Folger, with duplicates of 3. The only edition which Harmsworth lacked was one of three in the original Folger collection. One other author sample will suffice for theology: the voluminous and influential Puritan, William Perkins. Under his name the *STC* lists 40 titles with 126 entries. Here the Folger does not come up to its percentages for Calvin, having but 30 out of the 40 titles and 70 of the 126 items. But it possesses 27 editions or issues not recorded in the *STC*.

These two authors, Calvin and Perkins, are fairly representative of the entire theological holdings of the Folger Library and could be matched with a good many more, such as Ainsworth and Cowper, Dent, Dering, and Dod.

Among the many other broad subjects to be found in the Folger collection of English books printed before 1641, two, music and early American history, merit individual mention not only because they are strong points in the Folger collection but also because they are less likely to be looked for there.

Our holdings in the former of these fields represent a happy conjunction of the interests of both Folger and Harmsworth. The connection of Shakespeare and the drama with music was, of course, obvious to Folger, and, being an enthusiastic musician, he applied himself with more than usual vigor to the gathering of Elizabethan madrigals and songs. With the addition of many choice rarities in the Harmsworth purchase, the Folger Library moved into a high place in *STC* music, being excelled by only one or two other libraries. Among the more notable

of its treasures are the unique Thomas Morley *First Booke of Ayres or Little Shorte Songes To Sing and Play to the Lute* (1600), containing the first setting of "It Was a Lover and His Lass." There are also some fine music manuscripts, including a volume of lute tablature mainly in the autograph of John Dowland, the greatest of the English lutanists. The latter half of the seventeenth century is as well represented as the first, with both printed and manuscript material in abundance. Supplementing books and manuscripts, there is a small but excellent collection of the most popular instruments of Shakespeare's day—harpsichords, virginals, a viola da gamba, a treble viola made in Somerset about 1570, and a lute which Arnold Dolmetsch believed to be the finest in existence.

That the Folger Library should possess one of the most notable collections of early printed Americana in this country is, in a way, ironical. That is not to say that these books are without interest to students of Shakespeare, who was a contemporary of Drake, Hawkins, and Raleigh. But in America works of this class have long constituted a specialized and difficult field of collecting, with many institutions and individuals competing for the prizes. Folger himself did not share this interest in the New World and remained aloof from the competition except where Shakespeare was directly involved, as in contemporary descriptions of Bermuda. But Sir Leicester Harmsworth was, during his term of activity, one of the keenest bidders for early Americana of all sorts. And when the Folger Library acquired all his *STC* books, it found itself, overnight and almost by accident, in a class with such libraries as the Huntington, the Boston Public, and the New York Public, and not far from the head of the class.

Of the non-Shakespearean material in

the library, by far the most important section is that of Early English printed books—*STC* books—to which I have up to this point chiefly confined my attention. Approximately half of all the readers who have availed themselves of the library's resources have used *STC* books; and there is no reason for supposing that the future will bring any marked changes in this ratio. But the Folger possesses other classes of material of value for students of the Renaissance. That its founder interpreted his special task broadly, with a sound understanding of what would be required in such a library as he wished to form, is well demonstrated in the excellent collection of Continental printed books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Approximately half of these are Latin, another quarter Italian, and the rest French, Dutch, Greek, Spanish, and German, in that order—some six thousand volumes in all. In subject matter the largest section of this collection consists of the ancient classics, either in the original or in translation. Then come prose and poetic romances and other works of fiction—Ariosto, Boccaccio, Cinthio, Belleforest, and the like—the source material of much English drama. Drama itself forms an important group. Professor Bradner, in the course of a survey several years ago,² found more neo-Latin plays in the Folger than in any other library in this country, crediting it with 94, as against 110 in the British Museum. But the library has since been able to extend the list of its holdings to about 150. No similar survey has been made of its collection of Italian plays, but they are certainly more numerous than the neo-Latin. Another class of early Continental books in which the Folger ranks high is emblem books.

One of Henry Folger's few bulk purchases was the collection of the late W. T. Smedley, a Baconian, who gathered together, for the wrong reasons, a great many of the right books. Among his specialties were emblem books—Alciati, Baudoin, Vaenius, Whitney, and many other authors in a half-dozen languages. Though in my opinion they do not prove, as Smedley thought they did, that Bacon wrote Shakespeare, his emblem books have more than once been found useful for legitimate ends, and they ought to be better known. Among the objects of Folger's constant interest were the works of English authors printed abroad, of which he obtained a surprising number, including those of More, Fisher, Robert Parsons, Bacon, John Barclay, Robert Southwell, John Owen, and King James I. Other subjects, such as philosophy, history, geography, and military science, are well represented in the collection.

The Folger manuscripts written before 1700, estimated at about five thousand, cover a wide range of kind and subject matter. In buying these, as in buying printed books, Folger's eye was always on Shakespeare. Many he acquired only because of a Shakespeare allusion or quotation, and, of course, he garnered such dramatic manuscripts as came his way. But again he wisely took in much that was related to Shakespeare only by belonging roughly to his time, and it has proved to be of equal or greater interest to workers in other phases of the Renaissance. Among the most spectacular individual items may be reckoned holographic manuscripts of important works, such as Barclay's *Argenis*, Harington's *Epigrams*, and Peacham's *Emblemata varia*. Yet these are likely to be of scholarly interest to only a few specialists. Of more general interest are the many personal letters, including those of even quite unimportant men; the large num-

² Leicester Bradner, "A Check-List of Original Neo-Latin Dramas by Continental Writers Printed before 1650," *PMLA*, LVIII (1943), 631-33.

bers of Privy Council letters and other more or less official government documents; the twenty-odd poetic commonplace books, important as guides to the poetic taste of the day; the eight or ten account books of the reigns of Elizabeth and James; the excellent collection of heraldic manuscripts of the same period; the mass of private correspondence of Nathaniel Bacon, Francis' half-brother; and the great quantity of miscellaneous deeds. This is a rough indication of what one might expect to find. The Loseley collection deserves special mention. It consists of three hundred manuscripts which belonged to Sir William More and his son Sir George, the reluctant father-in-law of John Donne. Sir William was the executor of the will of Sir Thomas Cawarden, the first permanent Master of the Revels, and thus came into possession of all of Cawarden's accounts and papers, which now comprise the chief source—only partially exploited by Feuillerat³—of information concerning the Revels Office, from 1540 until Cawarden's death in 1559. From Cawarden, Sir William More also obtained extensive property in Blackfriars, and, accordingly, the Loseley papers contain a number of valuable documents relating to the several Blackfriars theaters, including leases signed by the Burbages. Though the main interest of these manuscripts is for the historian of the stage, many of them are of much more general interest, as, for example, (1) a document dated 1555, by which Anne of Cleves leased the Manor of Blechingley to Cawarden, who, in addition to being Master of the Revels, was Anne's man of business; (2) a letter of January, 1554, signed by

Queen Mary, directing Cawarden to take measures for the suppression of the Wyatt rebellion; (3) the original Royal warrant, dated January 30, 1616, and bearing the Privy Seal, ordering Sir George More, as lieutenant of the Tower, to release Sir Walter Raleigh, in order that he might make preparations for another voyage to the New World—his last, as it turned out; and (4) a manuscript concerning Sir Francis Drake's momentous expedition of 1585 and dated from Plymouth only fourteen days before his sailing from that port. It lists twenty-three ships, with the numbers of men assigned to each, and it supplies hitherto unknown details concerning the captains, such as: "In the Sea Dragon wth ys S^r Wyllm Wynters paynted Shyp was apoynted Wyllm Hawkyns theldere for Capteyn but at the requeste of S^r phyllp Sydneys and M^r Grenvyle Capteyn Henrye Whyte ys now placed there. . . ." These are only a few of the most exciting items in the Loseley collection—a collection which deserves to be more fully exploited than it has yet been.

In forming his collection, in choosing the location for it, and in planning for the future of the institution, Henry Clay Folger had steadily in mind the practical value of such a library for scholars, for teachers, and for the public at large. He wished to increase and improve the general stock of knowledge concerning Shakespeare and his age, the Renaissance.

In order that he might assure, so far as possible, the continuing effectiveness and growth of the institution of his founding, Folger established a generous endowment and placed its administration in the hands of the trustees of Amherst College, of which he was a graduate. Since the dedication of the library on April 23,

³ Albert Feuillerat, *Documents Relating to the Revels at Court in the Time of King Edward VI and Queen Mary* (*Materialien zur Kunde des älteren englischen Dramas*) (Louvain: A. Uystpruyst, 1914).

1932, its affairs have been ably managed by the Amherst board of trustees. Folger himself had, before his death, chosen, as the best man to direct the scholarly work of the library, Joseph Quincy Adams, a scholar of wide reputation in the field of Shakespeare and the Elizabethan drama. At first he was called "supervisor of research," but in 1934 he became the director. He had won the full confidence of the trustees, who gave him a free hand to develop the library and establish its policies during its early formative years.

Adams' first duty was the expansion and rounding-out of the collections. He prepared for this task by making a thorough exploration of all the diverse materials brought together by the founder. As a result of this survey it became apparent, first, that the Shakespeare material *per se* was unbelievably rich and quite unparalleled; second, that the collection of six or seven thousand *STC* books was potentially of enormous value for research in the Renaissance; third, that several categories of somewhat lesser importance, such as the manuscripts, the printed books of the Restoration period and the eighteenth century, and the Continental printed books, were all represented abundantly. But it appeared at the same time that all these categories contained weak spots. Folger and his wife had accomplished by themselves all the work of selecting and gathering, eschewing any kind of assistance—even the assistance of a secretary. It was a matter of pride to them that they should perform the whole task alone. The results that they achieved in this way were little short of miraculous, especially considering that Folger began as a comparatively poor man and had to acquire, as he went along, the financial means essential to his great undertaking. It is truly amaz-

ing that two persons who were not professional scholars or bibliographers could have acquired such wisdom as the Folgers displayed in forming their collection and their plans for its future. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that they made mistakes which they might have avoided by supplementing their own wisdom and insight with the advice of someone well trained in Renaissance scholarship and research. They might well have saved some of the time and money which they spent, for example, on curios made of mulberry wood, and used it to greater advantage elsewhere. Adams conceived his task to be the further development of the strong collections which Folger had established.

The accomplishment of this task he began by exerting steady pressure upon the trustees to allow him to devote all available funds to the expansion of the collections. At the same time, he was pursuing a steady campaign of plugging small gaps and building to strength with a play quarto here, a volume of sermons there, an important manuscript or a needed book of madrigals, as they appeared in catalogs. The *STC* collection was his special interest, for he felt a strong conviction that the day was soon coming when books of this class would be both scarce and costly. And he believed also that the real importance of such hitherto-neglected fields as sermons and theology would one day be realized by librarians and collectors and that he ought to acquire every available item within his reach while prices were relatively low and supplies abundant, as they were during the depression years. Then, quite unexpectedly, his great opportunity came, with the death of Sir Leicester Harmsworth and the knowledge that his priceless collection might possibly be se-

cured. If Adams had accomplished nothing else than the purchase of the Harmsworth *STC* books, his administration would have been fully justified. But two other notable opportunities came to him: the acquisition of the Dobell Dryden collection, which placed the Folger in the lead in that field, and that of the Loseley manuscripts. Thus Adams accomplished brilliantly his task of developing a great library into a yet greater one.

Nor did he in any way neglect the other chief duty of a director—that of making the library's resources available to those who ought to use them. At the earliest possible moment, books and manuscripts were so arranged as to make them more accessible; a small staff was provided in the reading-room and elsewhere to service them; and the doors were opened to qualified readers on January 2, 1933. A year or two later the very able services of Dr. E. E. Willoughby were secured, and the detailed cataloging of *STC* books was initiated. In 1936 Adams established research fellowships, open to young men, holders of doctoral degrees, who had shown marked promise as scholars but had not yet had time or opportunity to accomplish major works of scholarship. The fellowships were designed to provide such opportunity.

Late in 1946 the death of Dr. Adams brought to a close not only his brilliant administration but an era of the library's growth. Adams himself had said more than once that he regarded his administration as a formative period and that it would be his successor's task to exploit more fully the library's treasures. In this view the board of trustees concurred, and so, with Adams' passing, they definitely turned themselves to the library's second phase.

After nearly a year of sifting and

searching, they appointed as director Dr. Louis B. Wright, a man of proved scholarship in the Renaissance field and—even rarer and perhaps more important—a man of successful experience in the administration of a large special library, similar in many respects to the Folger.

In appointing Dr. Wright the trustees gave him a perfectly clear mandate. His job, they told him, was to make the Folger Library a better, more comfortable, more effective place in which to work, and to cause its varied resources to be better known to a wider range of properly qualified workers, so that its potential value to learning and scholarship might be even more fully realized than it had been previously.

Certain specific steps have been taken, or are planned, to make the library a more effective instrument of Renaissance research. First, the physical welfare of both readers and staff is being provided for by the air-conditioning of the whole building. If the summer climate of Washington is irremediable, at least the Folger reading-room will no longer be the hottest place in the city. Other, smaller measures in the interests of comfort include improvements in lighting arrangements, tables, chairs, and the provision of cubicles for the convenient accommodation of long-term readers. And already an enlarged reading-room staff and a receptionist have eliminated some irksome delays.

An even more important step in the streamlining of the library is now being taken. The reference books, the periodicals, and, so far as possible, all the secondary materials to which readers like to have ready access, are being brought up from the stacks and placed on the shelves of the reading-room itself. This, of

course, necessitates the removal from the reading-room of the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century editions of Shakespeare.

When he predicted that the heyday for the buying of *STC* books would soon pass, Dr. Adams was, as events have already shown, right. There may be another such heyday coming—let us hope so—but the year 1949 is not it. *STC* and all other rare books are now more inflated in price than beefsteaks. The purchase of these books, therefore, has largely been suspended at the Folger; instead, for the next two or three years, the funds available for additions will be devoted to the purchase of reference books, current publications, and other secondary material. Henry Folger chose for his library a site adjacent to the Library of Congress because he felt that it would be a great advantage for readers to be able to step across the street to get any books not immediately at hand. Of course, he was right in theory, and there will always be many books which we shall not have to buy because they may be consulted just across the street. But in actual practice it has proved more than a little frustrating to readers to have to make such a trip, to consult a book that ought to be in the Folger. The library is now, therefore, adding some eight or ten thousand of these books to its reference collection, at the same time expanding the scope of that collection to provide better coverage

for the whole of the Renaissance. It is seeking, in short, to provide, so far as possible, all the tools needed for the effective use of all the resources of the library.

Again, Dr. Adams' policy of preparing a full-scale bibliographical catalog of the most important books, beginning with those of the *STC*, was a sound one. But it has proved a slow job, and in the meantime there has been no central catalog where readers could find all the printed books listed. For that reason the detailed cataloging has been suspended until the general catalog is completed.

Another change which has seemed desirable is being made in the policy governing fellowships. It is planned, for the ensuing year or two, to provide a larger number of smaller grants-in-aid to cover the expenses of travel from distant points or to make possible for a number of persons, who need such help, a summer or a month at the Folger.

The officials of the library confidently expect that, within another year, the conversion will be far advanced—the reading-room shelves filled with the books most needed there, adequate lighting installed, the atmosphere comfortable in the worst days that Washington can bring forth, a complete working catalog available, and every chair in the reading-room occupied by a happy scholar producing in quantity the most epoch-making Renaissance studies.

NOTABLE MATERIALS ADDED TO NORTH AMERICAN LIBRARIES, 1943-47. II

CARL W. HINTZ

THIS is the second of two papers reporting on notable materials added to North American libraries, 1943-47. The purpose and the method of reporting are described in the first article and need not be repeated here. The previous paper covered general works and the humanities. The material which follows relates primarily to acquisitions in the social sciences, science, and technology.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

United States history: general.—The Library of Congress added manuscript material to an extent which makes it impossible to attempt a description within the compass of this report. The *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions* fortunately provides detailed commentaries on groups of material added. Particularly noteworthy items in the *Quarterly Journal* are: "The Robert Todd Lincoln Collection of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln" (Vol. V, No. 1 [November, 1947]); "The Booker T. Washington Papers" (Vol. II, No. 2 [February, 1945]); and "The Papers of William Allen White" (Vol. IV, No. 1 [November, 1946]).

Indiana University's War of 1812 collection was greatly enhanced by the purchase of the Forest H. Sweet collection. The latter covers the war generally, especially in its military and naval aspects, and is particularly rich in manuscript materials. A second major addition to Indiana's collection were the papers of Jonathan Williams, one-time secretary to Benjamin Franklin, superintendent of

West Point, and officer in the Engineer Corps during the War of 1812; they consist of 5,000 letters, diaries, manuscript reports, documents, and ephemera. Indiana also acquired a fundamental collection on the American Revolution, which consists of some 700 historically important volumes of contemporary imprints relating largely to the causes of the Revolution and has since been supplemented.¹⁴ The papers of Hugh McCulloch, prominent Indiana banker and secretary of the Treasury under Lincoln, Johnson, and Arthur, were bought by Indiana in 1944.¹⁵

One of the most significant events of the period was the Frederic Bancroft bequest to Columbia. This included Mr. Bancroft's working library, especially strong in material relating to the Old South, slavery, and the Civil War. Of even greater importance was the establishment of the Edgar A. and Frederic Bancroft Foundation with a fund of about \$1,500,000, the income from which is to be used for the acquisition of books and literary materials dealing with American history, diplomacy, and international relations. Among the materials already obtained are a collection of 5,000 books and pamphlets on the slavery question in the United States; the John Brown collection formed by Oswald Garrison Villard, representing one of the three great-

¹⁴ See *Indiana Quarterly for Bookmen*, Vol. II, No. 1 (January, 1946), for description of these groups of materials.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

est collections on this subject; and regimental and company histories of World War I. The Lincoln collection, gathered by the late John Wesley Hall and comprising more than 1,000 books, pamphlets, and pictures, was presented to Columbia by Lt. Col. John Warren Hill.

Rochester added the personal papers of William H. Seward, including 440 letters from Thurlow Weed, Horace Greeley, and other political figures of importance in the years 1831 to 1870;¹⁶ it also acquired about 15,000 manuscript papers of Thurlow Weed, an important personage of the mid-nineteenth century,¹⁷ and the paper of George Washington Patterson, lieutenant governor of New York (1848) and representative to the Forty-fifth Congress.¹⁸

Yale reports many notable additions, especially of manuscript material, to its great Mason collection of Franklin, as well as 2,000 items to its Stuart W. Jackson collection of Lincolniana. Yale continues to receive the private papers of many persons and families prominent in national or local history: S. F. B. Morse, Jacob Eliot, Park Holland, William A. Tuttle, William Graham Sumner, Jediah Morse, John Gay, and others.

Oberlin augmented its slavery collection by about 60 items, largely pamphlets printed between 1752 and 1862, as well as fairly complete files of three anti-slavery newspapers of the 1840's: *Emancipator and Free American* (Boston), *National Anti-slavery Standard* (New York), and *Philanthropist* (Cincinnati).

¹⁶ See *University of Rochester Library Bulletin*, I (November, 1945), 19; II (November, 1946), 18; II (February, 1947), 30.

¹⁷ Described in detail by G. Van Deusen in the *University of Rochester Library Bulletin*, I (February, 1946), 21-25.

¹⁸ Descriptive note in *University of Rochester Library Bulletin*, I (November, 1945), 18.

Texas reports the gift of the Gino Speranza Italo-American collection of more than 300 volumes, covering Italo-American cultural and political relations from the beginning of the American Revolutionary period in 1770 to the unification of Italy in 1850. It includes, among other things, works of American statesmen widely read in Italy; Italian histories of the English colonies in North America and the War of Independence; Italian studies in politics, philosophy, and other fields reflecting American influence; and later Italian books of travel in America.

The Grenville Kane collection, acquired by Princeton, includes three editions of the Columbus letter, among them the exceedingly rare German edition of 1497; a set of 35 editions of Ptolemy, beginning with the 1475 edition and including the famous 1507 edition, which has the only known copy of the first state of Ruysch map of the world, depicting America; and an almost complete set of Hulsius, whose *Voyages* are of greater rarity than the similar collections of De Bry, Vespucci, Cortez, Hakluyt, Frobisher, Drake, Cavendish, and others who belong to the great period of Spanish and Elizabethan discovery are represented by narratives of exploration and discovery. There is also a strong group of early tracts pertaining to the settlement of Virginia, extending from the Brereton relation of 1502 down to 1640 and including one of the finest known copies of John Smith's *General Historie* of 1624.

The Ray Stannard Baker collection of several thousands of manuscripts, correspondence, leaflets, and documents pertaining to Woodrow Wilson and the League of Nations was purchased by the Princeton University Library through the generosity of a group of supporters. Princeton also added some 10,000 letters

and documents covering the years 1900-1920, from the personal files of Arthur von Briesen, leader of German-American organizations and activities preceding and during World War I.

The archives of the American Missionary Association for the years 1839 to 1879 were deposited in the Fisk University Library. The scope and character of the 150,000 or more letters are indicated in the pamphlet, *American Missionary Association Archives in Fisk University Library* (Nashville, 1947).

Harvard received on deposit the archives of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which contain 100,000 documents prior to 1860, including logbooks of vessels, early ephemeral printing, reports from the field, and correspondence of the board. The documents dealing with missions among the Indians of the Far West are especially valuable.

The Huntington Library acquired a large portion of the business, political, and social correspondence of Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada and Santa Monica, California, from 1819 to 1936. It contains much of value for the political historian, particularly for one interested in monetary problems of the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

The New York Public Library added a copy of the first New York printing—one of two copies known—of the *Declaration of Independence*, headed "White Plains, July 9, 1776."

United States history: state and regional.—Indiana received as a gift the Robert S. Ellison collection on western history. The first delivery, made in 1945, includes the sections relating to Oregon, Washington, Utah, the Mormons, the Pacific Northwest, transportation and exploration—a total of about 1,200

items. The balance of some 3,800 volumes and several thousand manuscripts was scheduled for delivery in 1946 and 1947.

North Carolina reports the addition of many volumes on the South in general and on the Civil War period in particular. The most important acquisitions, however, have been in the fields of North Caroliniana and southern manuscript materials. A number of rare titles were added to the North Carolina collection, among them several early legislative journals. The southern historical collection has added 927 new manuscript collections to its holdings and has received important additions to older collections. The new acquisitions range in size from one item to 30,000, and include correspondence, diaries, reminiscences, account-books, plantation records, photographs, and business records.

The Manassah Cutler collection, consisting of manuscripts, journals, and original documents belonging to the Ohio Company, more than 1,000 letters dealing with the Northwest Territory, and papers of General Rufus Putnam, was presented to Northwestern University by General Charles G. Dawes. Northwestern also received 55 volumes of diaries written by Abraham Davison Graves, an Illinois farmer, schoolteacher, and township treasurer, during the period 1847-1907.

The Newberry Library, in pursuance of its aim to be a center of research in midwestern life, history, and literature, acquired an important block of material containing the private papers of nineteen eminent midwesterners. The papers of Victor F. Lawson, publisher of the *Chicago Daily News*, supplemented by those of Charles H. Dennis and Henry Justin Smith, its managing editors, and of Ed-

ward Price Bell, dean of the *News'* foreign correspondents,¹⁹ show how one of Chicago's great newspapers was built and directed. Midwestern authors are heavily represented and, thus far, the papers of Joseph Kirkland, Henry B. Fuller, Mary Hartwell Catherwood, Henry K. Webster, Wallace Rice, and Sherwood Anderson have been secured. Other Chicagoans represented are Francis F. Browne, editor of the *Dial*; Hermann Roster and William Rapp, two prominent German emigrants of 1848; General William Voorhees Judson; Judge Lambert Tree; and E. W. Blatchford. The papers of the Chicago Literary Club have also been obtained for this collection.

The University of Utah acquired the John A. Widtsoe collection of Utah and Mormon history. Dr. Widtsoe, formerly president of the university, spent forty years in building what is estimated to be one of the strongest collections on this subject in America. Consisting of some 2,000 bound volumes, it is rich in pamphlets, reprints, and other fugitive material and also contains a virtually complete set of the official publications of the Mormon Church. An additional 75 items in this field were obtained from the Herbert S. Auerbach collection. The Huntington Library added 20 printed items dealing with the early history of the Mormon Church, as well as 22 volumes of printed and typewritten material dealing with the church's colonization of Utah. Additional materials in this field were 19 volumes of the *Millennial Star* and 48 volumes of the records of the annual conferences of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints.

The University of Florida reports the

augmentation of its Floridiana collection by several thousand items as the result of a gift and states that the collection is now the most nearly complete in existence. Archival material located elsewhere is being secured on film.

Duke acquired 200,000 manuscripts for its George Washington Flowers collection during the five years covered by this report, including the letters and papers of Robert Leslie (1799-1934), which consist of over 15,000 pieces and cover almost all phases of the tobacco industry. Georgia added 21 volumes of contemporary manuscripts, known as the "Egmont manuscripts," dealing with the early colonial period of Georgia. Kept by the Office of the Georgia Trustees in London, they contain originals and copies of letters, documents, and reports. Six thousand historical manuscripts dealing mostly with early Georgia, known as the "Telamon Cuyler collection," also went to Georgia.

Notice of the acquisition of the William R. Coe collection of western Americana is a highlight of Yale's report. A complete description is impossible at this time, but it is safe to say that every aspect of western America is covered by holdings of books and manuscripts more complete than those of any other collection in this field.

Texas augmented its source materials on Texas with the addition of the Van Zandt and the Anson Jones papers. The former consist of about 250 documents dated 1830-47, comprising letters from significant figures in the Republic of Texas; the latter, of approximately 1,000 letters and documents of Anson Jones, last president of the Republic of Texas. The library's Texas history center received a collection of about 1,000 items dealing with the West and Southwest, many of them essentially source materi-

¹⁹ See "Private Papers of a Foreign Correspondent," *Newberry Library Bulletin*, July, 1948, pp. 1-11.

al. The University of Oregon reports definite interest in securing material of all kinds relating specifically to Oregon—diaries, private papers, ledgers, business records, etc.—with the result that this area of its collections is growing rapidly.

California (Los Angeles) added the manuscript collection of the late California bibliographer, Robert Ernest Cowan, comprising some 6,000 letters, documents, deeds, etc., of the period 1840-80 in California. These supplement the earlier purchase of Cowan's book collection.

The notable group of western Americana possessed by Mr. and Mrs. Philip Ashton Rollins was acquired by Princeton during the war years. Numbering some 2,000 items, it constitutes an unrivaled collection of first editions of guidebooks used by emigrants in crossing the western plains. Mrs. Rollins, an exacting bibliographer, has worked for years on a detailed catalog of the collection, which, it is hoped, will be published before long.²⁰

Forty-one scrapbooks of clippings relating to Hamilton County and southwestern Ohio were added to the collection of the Cincinnati Public Library, which now numbers some 6,000 volumes relating to the history of the area.

The Gabriel Wells bequest to the New York Public Library²¹ added, among other valuable groups and collections, 57 manuscripts relating to New York, 1673-1799. New York Public also acquired two sets of family papers, widely separated geographically, namely, the Corbin papers (2,500 pieces) of St. Simon, Georgia, of interest for plantation management, and the Townsend papers, Albany, New

York, 1804-1904, dealing with the iron business and related northern New York industrial activities. The Detroit Public Library and its Burton Historical collection added a number of important titles bearing upon the history of the Northwest Territory.

Important long-range projects of the University of California's Bancroft Library include the acquisition of photostatic copies of the Spanish and Mexican archives of New Mexico, which contain source material for the colonial history of what is now the southwestern United States. The Bancroft Library reports heavy purchases of western materials at the Auerbach sale and continued additions of individual and family archives, primarily of western interest.

The Huntington Library acquired photostatic copies of manuscripts in the archives of Seville relating to eighteenth-century Californian and Mexican history, together with much source material in the form of letters, etc.

Canadian history.—The University of Toronto added the papers of John Graves Simcoe, first lieutenant governor of Upper Canada, together with the sketchbooks and notebooks of Mrs. Simcoe, by gift from Colonel R. S. McLaughlin; and the papers of Edward Blake, leader of the Liberal party in the Dominion from 1879 to 1887 and one-time chancellor of the university, from Professor George M. Wrong, literary executor of Edward Blake.

Yale reports the acquisition of a small but significant collection of books on Canadian history, including several rare items. The papers and manuscripts of Sir Wilfred Grenfell constitute important source material on Labrador and Newfoundland.

Latin America.—Texas added two extensive collections in the Latin-American

²⁰ Princeton University Library, *Annual Report*, 1947, pp. 14-15.

²¹ *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, LI (1947), 320-24.

field; the Hernandez y Davalos documents (1700-1840) and the Sanchez Navarro papers (1658-1895). The Davalos collection of 5,000 documents was made by the great Mexican historian and editor after he published his six-volume *Colección de documentos*; consequently, none of them appears in the published work. The bulk of the material deals with the War for Mexican Independence and the period immediately following. The materials on Iturbide, liberator of Mexico and its first emperor, are the fullest and most complete available and constitute an indispensable source for the history of the man and his role in the struggle for independence. The Navarro papers consist of approximately 4,000 documents, which describe in detail the social, economic, religious, administrative, and judicial activity of the territory now included in northern Coahuila and southwestern Texas. Several rare items were added to the Brazilian collections, and the Latin-American collection received about 1,000 volumes on Ecuador, covering the political, social, and industrial life of that country during the nineteenth century.

The State College of Washington has established in its library a separate unit designated as the "Hispanic collection." Its most striking feature is the Mexican manuscript papers. Numbering some 25,000 pages and dating back to 1534, they provide a wealth of research material for all phases of Mexican history and institutions over a period of three centuries. Many printed works have also been acquired to facilitate research in this field.

European history.—Northwestern has strengthened its source materials in European history by the acquisition of the *Colección de documentos ineditos para la historia de España* in 112 volumes and

the *Stenographische Berichte über die Verhandlungen des preussischen Landtags* (1890-95; 1898-1915) in 122 volumes; and North Carolina added two major sets: the *Monumenta Germaniae historia* and the *Annales historiques de la révolution française*.

The University of Chicago, in 1945, acquired the personal library of the late Professor G. G. Coulton, under a plan arranged twenty years ago and executed only when Professor Coulton felt that he no longer needed his collection. The collection is said to be very strong in medieval history and to contain a great many unusual and even rare items.

Yale added valuable source materials through the purchase from the Pritchard Library of 700 items relating to Bristol, England, and by the gift of Sir William Wiseman of his political papers dealing with World War I and the subsequent Peace Conference. Rochester bought the Neeld collection of Stuart memoirs, a collection of 215 memoirs and political tracts. Mount Holyoke received some 600 volumes in the field of early English constitutional and legal history.

Yale acquired a collection of Russian underground material, including pamphlets by Stalin and Lenin; a group of Turkish tracts, 1515-95; and the Gilson collection of 2,500 volumes dealing with the naval aspects of World War I.

California (Los Angeles) acquired a group of 2,300 English political pamphlets, chiefly of the period 1720-1840, with special concentration on the revolutionary period. The Newberry Library added a collection of 1,500 French political pamphlets (1550-1650). Almost none of these are in the *Library of Congress Catalog*, and perhaps 10 per cent were neither in the *Bibliothèque Nationale* nor in any printed catalog and may be presumed to be unique. These pamphlets

provide a valuable contemporary source of material for a study of the rise of nationalism in political debate.

The Roger Casement material at the New York Public Library was augmented by more than 20 letters. The New York Public Library also added more than 30 English Civil War pamphlets; a collection of 1,151 seventeenth-century English newspapers or "newsbooks";²² 45 volumes on the Jacobite Rebellion, 1744-49; and the complete proceedings of the French revolutionary parliaments.

California (Berkeley) reports the acquisition of a Masaryk-Beneš collection—representing a comprehensive assemblage of research material on the first two presidents of the Czechoslovak Republic—and of a large block of important and scarce documents of the Russian imperial regime.

World War II and its origins.—Northwestern reports the receipt of a group of Danish, Dutch, Greek, and Norwegian underground publications, consisting of books, pamphlets, broadsides, and posters. Cleveland Public Library states that it built up important collections of camp newspapers and underground literature, particularly for Argentina, Belgium, France, and Poland, resorting to photostating wherever necessary. One interesting item is a set of 24 numbers, one of forty sets issued, of the *St. James Lyre and Piccadilly Gazette*, a shelter news-sheet from London during 1940-41. North Carolina added various materials published by the Belgian underground during the German occupation, including four typescript decrees which are probably unique in this country, together with examples of German propaganda and books, pamphlets, and serials of the type

distributed by the German Red Cross.

Duke received a substantial collection of German materials on the German Labor Front and the National Socialist party; and Northwestern added some 200 German publications dealing with national socialism. Columbia reports that it has virtually complete files of statutes of the various governments-in-exile for the war period.

Illinois added a collection of Belgian labor newspapers published during the war and a group of newspapers issued by the German authorities in France. Duke added a file of *Sozialistische Aktion* (1933-38), published by the Social Democratic party in Czechoslovakia and clandestinely distributed in Germany. The New York Public Library acquired more than 1,000 issues of Spanish Civil War newspapers.

Brown reports holdings of 759 songs of the World War II period. The Library of Congress assiduously acquired copies of the underground newspapers which played so important a part in the opposition to Nazi conquests.²³ Michigan received several thousand books, journals, and newspapers, mostly Nazi propaganda, to supplement its collection of propaganda material.

Economics, business, and political science.—North Carolina added sets of important journals in economics and political science, among them the *Journal des économistes*, the *Revista de economía argentina*, and the *Verein für Sozialpolitik*.

Illinois received the 6,000-volume library of the late Professor Nathan Weston, one-time dean of the College of

²² See "Checklist of the Papers in the Lansdale Collection," *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, LII (1948), 35-36.

²³ See "The Underground Press of France, Belgium, Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands," *Library of Congress Quarterly Journal*, II, 3-4, 3-29; and "Dutch Underground Publications," *ibid.*, IV, 2, 3-7.

Commerce and Business Administration. Built up over a period of years and particularly rich in economic theory and history, it was recognized as the largest and most complete collection in its field owned by any member of the university faculty. The economics library (2,000 volumes) of the late David Kinley, a former president of the university, was also received. In the fall of 1945, the Business Records library was transferred from the College of Commerce to the main library. This immense collection, estimated to contain several million pieces, contains all types of business records, contributed by thousands of firms throughout the country. Many early primary records of Illinois business are included.

A similar enterprise is reported by Columbia with additions of account-books, ledgers, journals, and letter-books of American business houses of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, as well as materials on recent corporations in large numbers. Materials connected with price and wage controls, as well as with other phases of industrial relations during the war period, were obtained from the New York office of the War Labor Board.

Temple reports the addition of several rare titles in business history, among them Ansaldo's *Discursus legales de commercio et mercatura* (1751) and Peri's *Il Negitante venetia* (1649). New York University added a file of Hazard's *United States Commercial and Statistical Register* (1839-42) and a copy of John Wheeler's *A Treatise of Commerce* (1601).

Illinois began an ambitious program, in 1945-46, toward developing its holdings in support of the newly created Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations. About 5,200 monographic and serial titles in this field were acquired and a systematic canvas made of bibliographi-

cal sources to identify published items on labor. As a result of this activity, Illinois's facilities for research on problems of labor and industrial relations are now beginning to rank with the leading American collections. Other additions include labor ministry publications of various foreign governments, particularly Australia and New Zealand.

Columbia added a complete file of census reports for India. Brown University acquired a group of over 100 titles from the library of the Austrian Socialist, Max Adler. Duke added the archives of the American Socialist party, consisting of manuscripts, periodicals, pamphlets, etc., from the founding of the party, in 1901, to 1938. Indiana purchased 2,100 volumes on business, political, and economic thought, printed before 1800. California (Berkeley) added about 100 items on the history of accounting to an already fine collection.

Education.—Texas augmented its textbook collection to the extent of 5,500 volumes obtained from the American Anti-quarian Society of Worcester, Massachusetts, and consisting of an excellent collection of American schoolbooks published between 1820 and 1880. The Fernald collection of some 400 early American school texts was acquired by California (Los Angeles); and California (Berkeley) received a valuable collection of source material in the history of education and school finance from Mr. Fletcher Harper Swift.

Anthropology, archeology, and folklore.—Northwestern acquired the personal library of the late Franz Boas, distinguished anthropologist, consisting of some 4,500 volumes and 8,500 reprints and pamphlets. This group is notable for its early works in anthropology and is especially rich in primitive art and linguistics. The Huntington Library added 160

items dealing with the activity of the Moravians among the Indians of Southern California and the natives of Alaska. The collection on the archeology, anthropology, and history of the Great Plains region at the University of Nebraska was enriched by some 100 titles, including works by Perrin, Nutall, Gass, Smet, and Catlin. Stanford acquired by gift the Webster collection of social anthropology, numbering 1,354 bound volumes and 1,615 periodicals.

The White folklore collection of the Cleveland Public Library bought 350 volumes on Latin-American folklore and archeology. Other additions, amounting to some 300 pieces, including 22 Italian chapbooks, 25 Portuguese ballads, and 25 Robin Hood items. A copy of *Tom Thumb, His Life and Death* (London, ca. 1665) is the only known one of this edition and is believed to be the oldest book on Tom Thumb in the United States.

California (Los Angeles) made extensive additions of books and source journal files to an already strong folklore and proverb collection, with special Scandinavian, Dutch, and Yiddish concentrations. Duke University received the Frank Clyde Brown folklore collection, consisting of about 35,000 folklore manuscripts, 650 musical scores, 1,400 vocal recordings, and a variety of related materials. Although 95 per cent relates to North Carolina, twenty other states and Canada are also represented.

Negroana.—Howard University acquired the Arthur B. Spingarn collection of Negro authors, comprising more than 5,000 books, pamphlets, magazines, and newspapers, as well as ephemeral pieces. The rarest volume in the group is the book of Juan Latino, published at Granada in 1573. Howard also received, from the National Archives, 430 volumes of records of Negro troops in the Civil War.

The Ernest R. Alexander collection of Negroana was founded at Fisk University in January, 1945, to acquire some of the rare and valuable items which the library lacked in the field of Negro history and achievement. Wheatley, Banneker, Lanusse, Sejour, and Raimond are illustrative authors. Fisk reports that the library and archives of the Julius Rosenwald Fund have been given to it, but delivery was only partially completed within the span of this survey.

The University of North Carolina microfilmed the Myrdal collection of manuscripts in the New York Public Library, which served as the basic material for Gunnar Myrdal's important book, *An American Dilemma*. The James Weldon Johnson Memorial Collection of Negro Arts and Letters at Yale has been further increased by the acquisition of books and manuscripts of a wide range of Negro authors.

Law.—Cornell secured the 23-volume set of *Ordonnances des roys de France* (1723-1849). Yale added more than 30,000 volumes to its holdings in law during the period under review. The outstanding single acquisition was a collection of Italian *statuta*, numbering nearly 900 volumes, including manuscripts of the fourteenth to the eighteenth centuries, 9 incunabula, and many sixteenth-century editions. The only copy in the United States, other than the official one held by the War Department, of the complete transcript of the Nuremberg trials went to Yale. Columbia, from among the 33,000 items added to its Law Library, singled out as worthy of special mention the 1,300 volumes of international arbitrations and adjudications presented by Judge Moore.

California (Los Angeles) purchased several files of Latin-American official gazettes as part of a co-operative pro-

gram with the Los Angeles County Law Library.

SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY

Science.—Stanford received a collection of over 1,000 volumes, 1,000 prints, and 20 manuscripts consisting of the work of Sir Isaac Newton, including all first editions, and Newtoniana. Iowa State College continued its practice of acquiring rare and important early books in science by securing first editions of Robert Boyle's *Experiments and Considerations Touching Colours* (1664); Jacques Bernoulli's *Dissertatio de gravitate aetheris* (1683); and Benito Pereira's *De communibus omnium rerum naturalium principis et affectionibus* (1609). Minnesota secured a copy of Beaumont's *Experiments and Observations on the Gastric Juice and the Physiology of Digestion* (Plattsburgh, 1833), and Michigan added several Robert Boyle items.

Illinois acquired from Dr. Harry C. Oberholser his personal library of ornithology. One of the most important private scientific libraries in the country, it contains an estimated 30,000 volumes, 10,000 pamphlets, and nearly complete files of some 600 journals in ornithology and closely related fields. A second major collection was added by Illinois in the Ward collection on parasitology. Professor Henry B. Ward, generally recognized as the founder of the science of parasitology in the United States, collected assiduously during his long and active career. At the time of his death he had accumulated what is believed to be the largest and most important parasitology and microscopy collection in existence: roughly 15,000 volumes and 35,000 reprints, varying in date from the sixteenth century to the present. Yale also reports the addition of a sizable working library in parasitology.

The University of Southern California acquired two large collections for the Allan Hancock Foundation from the Boston Society of Natural History. The first, obtained in 1944, consisted of 30,000 volumes of foreign serials in the natural sciences. The second, added in 1947, contained chiefly books and American serials.

The Melville Estham collection of books of microscopy was added to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Library. Consisting of some 175 items, the bulk of this collection falls within the nineteenth century, with 1 seventeenth- and 14 eighteenth-century imprints. The Dr. Herman Knocke botanical collection, numbering around 30,000 books, periodicals, and pamphlets, was bequeathed to Stanford University. Combined with Stanford's previous holdings, this may be the best collection of systematic botany on the coast. The Deam collection on botany went to Indiana University in 1944, filling a long-felt need for material on Indiana's flora.

Brown added many Russian books and periodicals in the fields of pure and applied mathematics, together with the important Japanese mathematical journals for the war years, in most cases complete. Pennsylvania's Smith collection on the history of chemistry was augmented by the C. A. Browne collection of books and prints. An unusual gift was made by Stuart H. Perry to the libraries of the University of Michigan, the Chicago Natural History Museum, the United States National Museum, and the American Museum of Natural History, in the form of 7 bound volumes containing nearly 2,000 photomicrographs of meteoric irons, accompanied by descriptions. Michigan acquired by gift a copy of Plinius Secundus' *Historia naturalis* (Venice, 1472); purchased the Guion or-

nithological library, containing a number of scarce and valuable items; and received from the late Dr. William W. Newcomb 230 illustrated rare volumes concerning butterflies.

Among important works in the history of science, California (Berkeley) secured the early editions of Euclid, Kepler's *De fundamentis astrologiae certioribus, nova dissertatiuncula ad cosmotheoriam spectans* (1602), Huygens', *Opera varia* (1724), and Boerhaave's *Elementa chemiae* (1732). A major addition was the late Professor Charles A. Kofoed's library, gathered from provincial bookstores throughout the world over a period of forty years. It included 30,000 volumes in biology, medicine, travel, and gardening; 11,400 rare volumes in the history of science and medicine from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century, including over 50 editions of Buffon's works and many editions of Pliny and Linné; 530 Darwin items, representing a complete collection of all the Darwin editions; and approximately 70,000 pamphlets and reprints in protozoölogy and parasitology, together comprising one of the most complete collections in the world. Further acquisitions included the personal library of Professor Albert M. Setchell on algology; an unusual group of herbals and early botanical works, which contained Parkinson's *Paradisi in sole pardisus terrestres* (1629) and *Theatrum botanicum* (1640); and a set of John Gould's *Birds of Great Britain*, of which there is no other library-owned copy west of the Rocky Mountains.

An important event was the establishment of the Linda Hall Library in Kansas City, designed to meet the needs of scientific and technical men in Kansas City and the adjacent midwestern region. Early in 1946 it purchased the entire collection of the American Academy

of Arts and Sciences in Boston, containing more than 50,000 bound volumes, of which three-fourths were serial publications of scientific academies and societies from all over the world.

Medicine.—The Army Medical Library has concentrated its activities on building its serial holdings. As a result, 4,500 serials are currently being received, as compared to 2,200 in 1940. Efforts have been made to collect the serial statistical publications of foreign governments in the fields of public health, mortality, and morbidity reports. There are now an estimated 40,000 volumes in this collection. Since the Army Medical Library received first priority for medicine in the Library of Congress Cooperative Acquisitions Project, its holdings of Continental material for the war years are presumably the most complete in the United States. The foregoing, coupled with the fact that the subjects comprised under the Library of Congress Schedule R have been assigned to this library under the Farmington Plan, should give it pre-eminence in the field of recent Continental medical literature. The library has also collected actively in the field of the history of medicine, with 26 incunabula and 2 Latin manuscripts added during the period under review. These, with previous holdings, are described in a detailed catalog in preparation by Henry Schuman.

The University of Washington made heavy purchases of journals for its new Medical School library; added a group of books on the history of medicine, including all the works of Claude Bernard; and acquired the library of Ernest Krupa, Viennese ophthalmologist, consisting of 1,300 bound volumes and approximately 2,000 pamphlets. Columbia attempted to acquire a copy of every publication relating to military medicine and surgery

which appeared during the war years. Other fields of emphasis were nursing, tropical medicine, and parasitology. About 125 Italian medical works issued from 1522 through the eighteenth century were acquired. Yale's most signal addition in medicine was the Arnold C. Klebs collection. Among its 22,000 items are photographs of the incipit and colophon of every fifteenth-century book bearing on medicine and science in European and American libraries, special collections of herbals, plague tracts and variolation pamphlets, and books on the history of tuberculosis. Yale also added several medical incunabula.

Technology.—Harvard added an unusual collection from the library of the late Professor Lawrence A. Rotch. Primarily concerned with the study of winds and early experiments in ballooning, it contained several Franklin manuscripts, nine incunabula, and a large number of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Continental books of scientific interest. The Detroit Public Library added a copy of Faujas de Saint-Fond's *Description des expériences de la machine aérostatique de MM. de Montgolfier* (Paris, 1784) and a collection of approximately 2,500 volumes on the historical aspects of aviation; it also made extensive additions to its automotive history collection, undoubtedly the ranking collection of its kind.

In engineering, Brown added extensive runs of the *Revue générale de l'électricité*, *Archiv für Elektrotechnik*, and *Elektrotechnische Zeitschrift*. Columbia developed a collection relating to aeronautics and received, as the bequest of Kurt Eilers, a collection of material mainly in mining and metallurgy. Iowa State was the recipient of 150 volumes on the history of engineering. The Los Angeles Public Library records the establishment

of a comprehensive collection on optometry and optics and reports numerous additions to the McNary photographic collection.

California (Berkeley) mentions the addition of a group of Russian material in petroleum technology and general technical chemistry, including a set of the original specifications of Russian patents, 1875-95; a complete set of abridgments for 1924-44; and about 5,000 original Soviet patent specifications covering the period 1935-45.

AREA COLLECTIONS

Latin America.—North Carolina added approximately 7,500 volumes (dealing largely with language, constitutional history, political science, and economics) from or about Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Louisiana State acquired material on anthropology, geology, geography, and history from Mexico, Guatemala, Panama, Costa Rica, San Salvador, and Colombia, and has commissioned a faculty member on leave to secure available material of importance for research in these fields. Michigan received the library of the late Major Fenton R. McCreery, which for the most part relates to Latin America. Items of particular note included Viscount Kingsborough's *Antiquities of Mexico* and the rare first editions of Charlevoix's histories of San Domingo and Paraguay.

The Library of Congress bought the Luis Dobles Segreda collection of 6,000 items on Costa Rica;²⁴ and the Bancroft Library, University of California, added the Crook collection of some 4,000 volumes on nineteenth-century Venezuela.

The Orient.—Columbia received pho-

²⁴ For description see *Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, I, No. 3 (1944), 57-62.

tographic reproductions of the Ming Shih Lu (veritable records of the Ming dynasty) (1368-1644), consisting of 500 fascicles of primary source material hitherto available in only one provincial Chinese library. Two large Japanese collections were also acquired. One, of 5,000 volumes—part of a collection selected by a group of experts working in Japan—is well rounded and changes the nature of Columbia's holdings from one primarily cultural to one in which all nontechnological subjects can be investigated. The second group, of 2,200 volumes, contains important sections on politics, economics, history, biography, and literature.

The University of Washington has made extensive purchases since 1945 for its Far Eastern Institute. Three members of the institute's faculty have made buying trips to China, using funds made available by a Rockefeller grant of \$50,000 for the acquisition of library materials in Chinese, Japanese, and Russian. The buying program for Russian materials was inaugurated in September, 1947. Oberlin received a grant of \$5,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation for the purchase of materials relating to the Far East and has concentrated principally on publications in English relating to Chinese and Japanese culture.

Cleveland Public Library and the University of Minnesota report considerable additions to their holdings on India. The Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia reports the gift of some 60-odd books on Tibet and the Himalayan region.

Harvard received by gift the first instalment of the Alice Stern Hart Memorial Collection. A working seminar collection in Far Eastern studies, it includes 300 Chinese shadow figures, 431 works in 2,956 volumes or *pên*, mostly in Chinese literature, and other works in Western languages.

California (Berkeley) reports a Japanese collection donated by Professor Kofoed; it consists of about 800 rare items in the vernacular and of material on the natural sciences, literature, and art from the late Tokugawa and early Meiji periods. Among the very rare items is a monograph on whaling, published in 1829 in an edition of 40 copies. There is said to be only one other copy in existence, at the Hokkaido Imperial University. The Florence Walne Farquhar gift added 900 volumes of basic material for the study of Japanese language and culture. An important acquisition is a set of *Nanden Daizokyo* (65 volumes, 1936-41)—the Japanese translation of the Buddhist *Tripitaka*—believed to be the most nearly complete set in the United States. Additions to the Chinese collection at California totaled 9,500 volumes and included a photolithographic reprint set of the Ming Shih Lu court records, already described among the Columbia holdings.

Russia.—The program of the Russian Institute, established at Columbia with the assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation, requires substantial backing in library materials. The policy is to obtain all books in Russian published in the Soviet Union in the fields of social sciences, literature, and philosophy. Already more than 5,000 books, pamphlets, and periodicals have been acquired. In addition, a number of manuscripts have been added, among them a group of Tolstoi letters and the archives of the Russian historian, Swatikov.

California (Berkeley) received as a gift some 900 books on Russia, including 150 volumes in the vernacular, and purchased 850 volumes in the Russian language.

Polar regions.—The "Libri Polaris" collection on Arctic and Antarctic studies and accounts of discoveries, formed by Mr. Bassett Jones, was acquired by Co-

lumbia in 1945. The group of over 1,100 volumes includes many early rarities. Minnesota reports considerable strengthening of its Arctic materials.

MISCELLANEOUS

The New York Public Library added the Whitney cookery collection of more than 200 books, mainly English, of the fifteenth to seventeenth centuries, and seventeen manuscripts beginning with the fifteenth century.²⁵

The Cleveland Public Library maintained its ranking position as the holder of the world's largest collection on chess and checkers. Four manuscripts, one a 1450 Italian version of Jacobus de Cessolis' work, and some 400 volumes have been added. The University of Washington received the Bourne Smith chess library of 166 volumes, including standard works on the subject and accounts of some early chess congresses dating from 1876. Yale also added a collection of books on chess.

The baseball collection of the late Charles W. Mears, rich in early books and ranking with the best collections in existence, went to the Cleveland Public Library. Consisting of 350 volumes and many scrapbooks, it has since been systematically expanded. The Goulston baseball collection, mostly pictorial but containing some books and periodicals, was acquired by the New York Public Library.

The Garfield Perry Stamp Club of Western Reserve gave 700 bound volumes and many unbound magazines on stamps, containing much that was new, to the Cleveland Public Library.

The George Arents collection of books relating to tobacco was deposited in the New York Public Library in a special room furnished by the Arents family.

This remarkable collection contained more than 4,000 pieces in twenty languages at the time of its accession, and Mr. Arents continues to add rarities.²⁶

Duke reports numerous additions to its already large collection on tobacco. The principal accessions came as a gift from George Arents and consisted of more than 300 items on the history of tobacco and an extensive file of the trade journal *Tobacco* (110 volumes).

The Masonic collection of Robert A. Woods went to Indiana University. Numbering some 1,250 volumes, it covers the history of Masonry in Indiana from territorial days to the present, a cross-section of popular Masonic literature, and a representative selection of anti-Masonic material. North Carolina added two collections, containing several hundred items, about the Masonic order.

Syracuse reports a collection on "Women in the Making of America," consisting of pamphlets, clippings, manuscripts, radio scripts, etc., collected between 1936 and 1941. Smith added several thousand items to its Sophia Smith collection devoted to the history of women, and the Huntington Library acquired a small group of titles on the suffrage movement, with emphasis on the California campaign.

Minnesota records the addition of a 1,500-volume collection of American humor and of 1,200 volumes from the library of C. A. George Newmann, Minneapolis magazine and book collector on the history of magic, hypnotism, clairvoyance, and kindred subjects.

Melvil Dewey's papers and books were presented to Columbia University in 1943 by the Lake Placid Club. Dewey's papers provide important source material for the development of librarianship in the United States because his corre-

²⁵ *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, L (1946), 103-23.

²⁶ *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, XLVIII (1944), 3-15.

spondents included all the prominent librarians and bibliophiles of his time.

Short-Title Catalogue items continue to be acquired by American libraries in quantity. The following is merely indicative but avowedly incomplete, as no attempt was made to identify *Short-Title Catalogue* titles unless separately reported. Illinois leads the list with 1,287, bringing its total holdings to 3,029 as of December, 1947. Yale added 939; Harvard 270 (27 of which were unrecorded and 44 the only copies in the United States); New York Public Library 254; and North Carolina 40, partly on microfilm.

CONCLUSION

As was seen in previous reports, the major contributions are concentrated in relatively few libraries. However, it is

also evident that smaller libraries can and do develop important collections in small areas, as, for instance, in the field of author collections. It is also apparent that libraries are collecting to an increasing extent in the field of nonbook materials, i.e., manuscripts, letters, microfilm, and prints.

It has, unfortunately, been necessary to deal summarily with much detailed information in order to cover in a limited space the history of five years of accessions. However, the record has now been brought to the end of 1947, and it is confidently hoped that future reports will be prepared promptly and on a one- or two-year basis. The author's thanks go to all those who submitted material, together with his regrets that much had to be eliminated.

BOARD-LIBRARIAN RELATIONSHIPS IN AMERICAN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

FRANK L. SCHICK

IN THE fall of 1947 a study was undertaken to discover the nature of the administrative relationship between library boards and librarians in communities of fifty thousand population and more. There are 206 such institutions in the 195 cities of that size (excluding New York and Chicago). Thirteen of the municipal libraries were found to be operating without a board. Of the remaining 193, 171 (or 90 per cent) returned the questionnaires; they divide as follows: (1) municipal libraries (constituting 67 per cent of the group); (2) school-district libraries (10 per cent); (3) semipublic libraries—association (9 per cent) or corporation (8 per cent); and (4) mixed—municipal-county or municipal-school-district libraries (6 per cent). In describing the relationships between board and librarian, we shall consider advantages and disadvantages of the board system, following which we shall take up the nature and composition of library boards and the various aspects of their activities.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE BOARD SYSTEM

Most boards on the local level of government were created as safeguards against the corrupting influences of politically dominated city halls. Such boards, consisting of lay citizens, were preferred to the single administrator. However, the relatively recent emergence of the nonpolitical, professional administrator¹ has tended to de-emphasize

the importance of the board in all areas of government. In fact, they are today frequently regarded as impediments to speedy, unified, concerted action. Thus the President's Committee on Administrative Management has stated that "every administrative activity should be set up with a single responsible head. Boards should not be burdened with administration but should be continued for advisory, corporate, and quasi-judicial purposes."²

Today boards are found more frequently in public libraries than in any other municipal department except the school district.³ However, writers on library administration have not always taken a definite stand for or against boards or concerning the most desirable form of board organization; yet the matter cuts to the very heart of the basic function of public libraries in a democratic society. As Leigh states: "The public library, as the government's agency for preserving and distributing the world's varied intellectual resources in the form of recorded thought, should serve equally with the courts, the universities, and the press as a defender of free

¹ Leonard D. White, *Introduction to the Study of Public Administration* (New York: Macmillan Co., 1939), p. 51.

² *Report of President's Committee on Administrative Management* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1937), Part I, p. 46.

³ Carleton B. Joeckel, *The Government of the American Public Library* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1935), p. 230.

adult access to these resources."⁴ This function is too important to be left to the decision of a single individual. Thus the librarian's function is essentially a delegated one; he remains the creature of the board, which itself "represents the community and must give adequate expression of the community's variety of viewpoint and desire."⁵ In order to appraise the attitudes of librarians themselves toward the board system, the chief librarians interrogated were asked to evaluate the system as it functioned in their own libraries. Slightly more than half approved heartily, about 30 per cent considered it satisfactory, and 17 per cent considered it unsatisfactory. (About one-fifth made no comment at all.) Objections to the board system were expressed more frequently by librarians of the semipublic libraries; 32 per cent of them reacted unfavorably to the board, whereas only 12 per cent of the public librarians disapproved of it.

The comments both for and against boards provide a clear picture of the kind of board that the average librarian favors. Most librarians feel that the advantages of the board system outweigh its disadvantages. They welcome the aid of a financially disinterested citizen group which is willing to champion the library to the community and to represent the community to the library. They praise the high intellectual and ethical standards of the trustees and seek the latter's advice and help in establishing major policies. The chief criticisms were that action is delayed by uninterested board members, that a dominant member can exercise undue control, that there is too much interference with details of administration, and that some boards fail to

assist in obtaining increased appropriations and in maintaining good public relations.

TYPES OF BOARDS

Boards in general may be divided into administrative and advisory categories. Administrative boards serve as department heads for an organization or unit of government; they possess the full range of administrative powers, even though substantial authority may be delegated to a chief administrator. The advisory board, as the name implies, serves primarily as a consultative body.⁶ The word "commission" is sometimes used in place of "board"; however, from a technical standpoint, a real distinction exists between the two. Whereas a board acts collectively upon all matters falling within its jurisdiction, commission members may serve individually as heads of organization or administrative units.⁷

In libraries the administrative board predominates. While the official name of a board is not necessarily a key to its institutional relationship, it is worth noting that only two of the 171 libraries use the name "library advisory board." The designations used most frequently are "board of trustees" and, among semipublic libraries, "board of directors"; the term "commission" is employed by 7 per cent of the libraries, but this is, in most cases, a misnomer; it is properly used by the school-district libraries, where the Board of School Commissioners also acts as the library commission.

In libraries whose boards stress the administrative function and policy determination, the technician-librarian assumes the role of administrative man-

⁶ John M. Pfiffner, *Public Administration* (New York: Ronald Press, 1946), pp. 99-100.

⁷ W. F. Willoughby, *Principles of Public Administration* (Washington: Brookings Institution, 1927), p. 135.

⁴ Robert D. Leigh, "Public Library Inquiry," *A.L.A. Bulletin*, XLII (March, 1948), 117.

⁵ *Ibid.*

ager. Several forms of interaction are possible under this arrangement. The board may limit itself strictly to policy formation, the librarian to management; friction between the two is thereby kept at a minimum, but co-operation and co-ordination are also limited. In practice, however, it is likely that the lines of distinction become blurred, in which case the opportunity for friction, as well as for co-operation, increases. Strong boards may encroach on the librarian's prerogatives, while weak boards may find a vigorous librarian making forays into territory which is properly their own. The ideal situation is one in which the respective parties confine their attention primarily to their proper spheres of activity but work harmoniously together in exchanging advice and opinions.

COMPOSITION OF BOARDS AND SELECTION OF TRUSTEES

Public administration experts usually favor boards of from five to nine members; larger boards, though offering a greater variety of experience, tend to be slow and unwieldy and are unavoidably burdened with uninterested members. The average size of library boards is 8.5; semipublic libraries generally have larger boards than do municipal and school-district libraries.

Board members may be appointed by a governmental agency, elected by the public or by the boards themselves, or may serve in an *ex officio* capacity.⁸ While in most libraries the librarian, legally, is the creature of the board (which appoints him, determines his salary, and dismisses him), he actually is in a position to suggest candidates for board membership. He is usually the only per-

son in the municipal government who knows when a trustee's term expires and whether he is interested in reappointment; he also knows other citizens who are able and willing to serve. More than half the librarians (57 per cent) said that they habitually gave informal advice regarding the selection of trustees; occasionally, formal advice is requested by the appointing authority.

The librarian is present at board meetings in practically all libraries. Fifty-eight per cent of the librarians are officers or *ex officio* members of the board, and usually the librarian serves as secretary or assistant secretary. It seems almost a prerequisite for satisfactory administrative relationships that the librarian be present at board meetings, except when he himself is the subject of discussion.

"As nearly as possible, the board should operate as a unit without standing committees. When necessary, special committees should be created for limited periods to consider important problems as they arise."⁹ In this respect a wide gap exists between acceptable theory and practice, as the 171 libraries report the existence of 445 committees, 86 per cent of them permanent. However, as only 17 per cent of the so-called "permanent" committees meet regularly, they are probably permanent in name only. It is advisable to reduce the number of committees, in order to avoid the possibility that any single phase of administrative activity become the exclusive prerogative of particular trustees or groups of trustees.

LIBRARY BOARD ACTIVITIES

In order to ascertain what matters are discussed at board meetings, librarians

⁸ For further information regarding appointment procedures and characteristics of trustees cf. Frank L. Schick, "Mr. Librarian, Your Trustee," *Library Journal*, LXXIII, No. 21 (1948), 1721-23.

⁹ Carleton B. Joeckel and Leon Carnovsky, *A Metropolitan Library in Action* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1940), p. 91.

were asked to record briefly the proceedings of the most recent meeting. As might be expected, there was considerable variation in detail provided; however, it was clear that matters relating to finance were discussed most frequently (31.6 per cent of all topics mentioned). Approximately half the financial discussions concerned such routine items as presentation of bills, approval of payments, and transfer of funds; the other half dealt with budgetary matters, financial reports, rentals, gifts, etc. Next in order of frequency of discussion were personnel questions (20 per cent), including conditions of employment, salaries, vacations, etc. Other matters of administration and management (in 19 per cent of the discussions) included the relation of the library to the local government, tax support, creation of new departments, as well as changes in bylaws and election of board officers. Thirteen per cent of the topics mentioned dealt with buildings and grounds and approximately 10 per cent with the establishment of new services and the enlargement of existing ones. Most notable in this connection were matters relating to audio-visual activities and to the purchase of recording devices, records, films, and projectors. Finally, mention should be made of discussions pertaining to public relations and publicity for the library.

It is significant that financial matters occupy so large a place in board meetings. Such matters are properly a primary responsibility of the board, whereas other topics (except for organization and management of the board itself) require the technical knowledge of the administrator-librarian. Since, legally, most boards are administrative and not advisory, it would appear that policy initiation should come primarily from them. In order to determine how active the

boards were in this respect, the librarians were asked whether their boards had, during the preceding year, introduced policies "frequently, occasionally, or almost never" and to cite examples of (a) policies initiated by the librarian and left unchanged by the board, (b) policies modified by the board, (c) policies vetoed, and (d) policies initiated by the board members themselves. According to the testimony of the librarians, more than half the boards almost never initiate policy formation, little more than a third do so occasionally, and only about 10 per cent do so frequently. Smaller boards were somewhat more active than larger ones.

Of the 171 librarians responding, 135 cited examples under one or more of the headings noted above. In almost two-thirds of the libraries, no instance of policy initiation by the board was given; in the others, the number of policies initiated by the board averaged one or two, as compared to two or three initiated by the librarian. Few cases of modification and even fewer of veto were cited. Conceivably, some librarians were reluctant to state disagreements, or they may have been less able to recall instances of conflict. However, the answers suggest that co-operation between board and librarian prevails in most libraries and that policy suggestions made by the librarian are generally accepted. Further, it appears that administrative policies are initiated by the librarian and only occasionally modified by the board, at least in the great majority of the libraries included in the study.

Policies most frequently initiated by the librarian and accepted, with or without modification, by the board concerned personnel compensation, especially proposals for salary increases. Policies vetoed most frequently concerned the es-

establishment of new services and enlargement of the service area, through the use of bookmobiles, substations, etc. Most of the policies initiated directly by the board dealt with budgetary matters and sources of revenue.

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

"The ability, even within limits, to select new employees and to promote, demote, or transfer personnel—that ability is the principal source of administrative control."¹⁰ The appointment, promotion, transfer, and dismissal of employees are the prerogatives of the librarian, subject to board approval, in three-fourths of the libraries participating in the present study. Recommendations are accepted rather perfunctorily by a third of the boards. Librarian and board share in the determination of the number of professional employees, as well as of their salary schedules and grades, in slightly less than half the libraries. The librarian is more often responsible for the determination of the number and grades of employees; the board's influence is slightly greater with regard to salary schedules. External agencies, usually the civil service commission, determine salary schedules and grades in approximately 10 per cent of the libraries.

Quite obviously, the board, meeting six to twelve times a year for an hour or two, cannot exercise effective administrative control in personnel affairs. In many cases the boards have left this area almost entirely to their librarians, and this is a wise decision provided that a certain degree of control is retained. Since their influence is considerable in budgetary matters, boards are in a position to set limits to salary expenditures.

There is one area, however, where

board influence should be even greater than it now is. This is in dismissal proceedings. When an employee is to be dismissed, he should, if he requests it, be given a hearing by the board, with final board decision regarded as binding on both librarian and employee. Thus, in personnel administration, the board relinquishes its administrative powers but gains quasi-judicial authority, an authority to which a lay board is well suited.

FINANCE

According to Piffner, fiscal administration may be divided into four phases: "(1) budget planning by the administrative branch, (2) budget enactment by the legislative branch, (3) execution of the budget by the administrative branch, and (4) post-check, or audit by the legislative branch."¹¹ Interaction between board and librarian takes place in budget preparation, in its defense before the appropriating authority, and in its execution. Outside authorities participate in budget approval and auditing.

Board participation in budget preparation should be confined to holding the librarian responsible, without interfering in details. In 94 per cent of the libraries reporting, the librarian either is solely responsible for the preparation of the budget or shares the responsibility with the board and/or a city agency. In very few instances does responsibility rest solely with the board or with a city agency. In such cases the board exercises the truly administrative function of budget preparation.

While it is sound administrative practice to have the librarian prepare the budget, under a board he has the advantage of discussing his estimates with a group of interested citizens before seek-

¹⁰ Paul H. Appleby, *Big Democracy* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1945), pp. 86-87.

¹¹ Piffner, *op. cit.*, p. 371.

ing the approval of the appropriating authority. Such a discussion often permits an amicable compromise between the professionally desirable and the financially feasible; at the same time, it does not require board participation in budget preparation as such.

Budget enactment, or expenditure control, should rest with the librarian. If, however, the board has retained strong administrative functions, it will often control budget enactment instead of delegating it altogether to the librarian. In 52 per cent of the libraries reporting, the librarian has complete control over expenditures of appropriated funds; in 28 per cent the board retains control; and in the remaining libraries control by the librarian is limited to small expenditures. In the preparation of the budget and control of expenditures, the first step is more frequently taken co-operatively by librarian and board, while the second is more often left to one or the other, with the board retaining stronger control over expenditures than over budget preparation.

Auditing is "undertaken in behalf of the appropriating authority, and is therefore a legislative, not an executive task."¹¹ Hence it is rather surprising that the city department performs the auditing operation in only 44 per cent of the libraries, even though the greater proportion of operating funds comes from the city. In a fifth of the libraries the auditing is done by independent accounting firms; and in 17 per cent by county or state agencies. In 9 per cent the boards take charge of auditing; and in 2.4 per cent the librarian himself audits the books. Clearly, audit by board or librarian is not a recommended procedure.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Purchasing is an auxiliary function of an organization which renders services

but does not sell goods. As it is strictly a managerial task, it should be left to the librarian. Discussion or advice by the board should be sought only in connection with large and expensive purchases, such as are involved in the establishment of new services. The situation is similar in the purchase of equipment and of supplies, except that the librarian's power to purchase equipment is somewhat more limited. Only one board was found to assume responsibility in the purchase of supplies; three look after the purchase of equipment; another three share this responsibility with the librarian. In the remaining libraries the librarian alone, or the librarian in company with a city or school-district purchasing agent, is responsible. In a few institutions—usually school-district libraries—purchasing is centralized in the office of a central purchasing agent.

BOOK SELECTION

The concept of book selection includes not only books but all forms of print, as well as audio-visual materials. Many boards are informed regularly of book orders, but they do not participate in selection, except for unusually expensive or controversial items. In three-fourths of the libraries the librarian alone, or in conjunction with his staff, is in charge of selection; in 17 per cent the staff alone carries on this function. In the remaining libraries the board takes part in book selection, in a few cases through a committee. Board participation is somewhat greater in semipublic than in public libraries.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

In recent years libraries have given increasing attention to publicizing their services. One-fifth of the libraries reported the use of a full- or part-time public

¹¹ White, *op. cit.*, p. 256.

relations officer, but in three-fourths of the libraries the function of public relations is performed by the librarian alone or in collaboration with members of the staff. Only in a very few institutions is this function performed solely by the board or, more frequently, by the board and library staff together. Friends-of-the-library groups were rarely mentioned in this connection. It would seem that such groups as well as boards might service the library effectively in maintaining good public relations. It was found that the boards of association libraries were the most active, those of school-district libraries the least.

CONCLUSION

Since most boards were established as administrative boards, theoretically they possess the full range of administrative and policy-making powers, with the librarian serving as their executive officer. Actually, however, the librarian has increasingly assumed greater activity in policy determination. The present study revealed that most new policies were librarian-initiated and were accepted by the boards wholly or with slight modification. The area of greatest board concern was found to be financial management, and lack of funds was the single most important cause for overruling the librarian's recommendation for the establishment of new services.

Existing board-librarian relationships

indicate that a shift of emphasis in the board function from that of administrative to that of advisory body is taking place. This is a trend which is indorsed by writers in public administration. It would seem, however, that the board should retain power of decision in at least three areas: (1) Wherever a group of citizens objects to the provision (or lack of provision) of a book or periodical, the board should be prepared to make the final decision. (2) Where an employee believes that he is unjustly dismissed, he should have the opportunity to plead his case before the board. (3) The budget, prepared by the librarian, should be submitted to the board for approval or revision, before it is submitted to the appropriating agency; if necessary, the board should participate in the defense of the budget.

If the present survey is an accurate criterion, it may be concluded that the library board conforms far more closely to the concept of the advisory board than its legal status would suggest. Indeed, it seems to approach the definition of such boards as given by Leiserson: "While technically speaking such boards [i.e., advisory boards] do not usually exercise or possess direct administrative responsibility . . . they share no inconsiderable part of the policy-determining functions of administrative officials."¹³

¹³ Avery Leiserson, *Administrative Regulation* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1942), p. 11.

THE COVER DESIGN

THE small city of Deventer already had two old and well-established printing offices when, about 1507, Theodoricus de Borne opened a third shop. His location was a desirable one. According to the only known imprint giving his address (in a book published about 1514), his printing office adjoined St. Lebwin's, the most important church in Deventer.

Borne's shop was well furnished with types, including Hebrew, and with a large assortment of excellent woodcuts. From his equipment we may conclude that he started business with ample capital.

Borne printed few religious works—a biography of St. Anthony by Vegius and the canons of Bartholomaeus of Cologne are the most important of these—and but one work in the vernacular, a treatise by Martin Fryse. Instead, like the other printers of Deventer, Borne specialized in books for school use.

First of all were the classics, works of Cicero, Pliny, Ovid, and St. Jerome. Even more important among the productions of his press were the works of the Renaissance writers, Baptista Manutius (evidently his favorite author), Andrelinus, Reuchlin, Buschius, and Erasmus. But his most profitable books were probably grammars and rhetorics—Augustinus Datus' *Ars scribendi epistolas*, Aldus Manutius' *De constructione verborum*, and Jacobus Montanus' *Collectiones Latine locutionis*. Borne also issued a book of music, using engraved blocks to print the staves and notes.

Borne continued printing without inter-

ruption until June, 1521. Then, for the next nine years, to judge from the extant and identified specimens of his press, he stopped printing. In 1523 a new printer, Wessel Zuseler, came to Deventer and used some of Borne's printing material. Zuseler printed for about a year, and the connection between him and Borne, if any, was probably slight. Borne's printing office appears to have remained intact during

these years. In 1530, shortly before his death, he issued one more book. In 1532 his widow, Alyt, printed a Dutch translation of Luther's New Testament, her only known production.

Theodoricus de Borne used at least five printers' marks; two of them show a printing office in operation. His first device—one so much admired by his contemporaries that his fellow Deventer printer, Jacobus de Breda, promptly copied it—is reproduced here. It represents two young men in full armor, each holding an

embannered lance and a shield. The banner and shield of the youth on the reader's left bear the arms of Deventer; those of the other man each bear a cross, possibly the arms of Zwolle. They stand, apparently, on a city wall with hills in the distance.

The faces of the two young men in the mark display so much individuality that we are tempted to conclude that they are portraits of two contemporaries of the printer. One of them may even be the likeness of Borne himself.

EDWIN ELIOTT WILLOUGHBY

FOLGER SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY



THE CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

WILMER H. BAATZ was born near Fort Wayne, Indiana, on October 23, 1915. He received his A.B. and A.M. degrees in English literature from Indiana University in 1940 and 1941, respectively, and his B.L.S. at the University of Chicago Graduate Library School in 1946. At present he is completing the requirements for a second Master's degree, also at the University of Chicago. From 1935 until 1939, while a student at Indiana University, Mr. Baatz worked, with brief interruptions, as bookmobile librarian for the Fort Wayne Public Library, serving thirteen elementary schools and twenty-five small communities without branch libraries of their own. In 1942 he entered the United States Army Air Forces and saw service in the North African and European campaigns. After his discharge in 1946 he joined the staff of Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin, where as assistant librarian he was in charge of reference and circulation services and also taught the course "Elementary Bibliographical Methods." The following year he became chief librarian in the Tomah, Wisconsin, Veterans Administration hospital and, shortly thereafter, was promoted to the post of assistant chief of V.A. Branch Office No. 7, in Chicago. He has recently been appointed assistant to the librarian of the University of Rochester. Mr. Baatz has contributed articles to the *Library Journal* and *Illinois Libraries*; another, to *Special Libraries*, is in press. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa (1940) and of the A.L.A., the S.L.A., the Illinois Library Association, and the Chicago Library Club. He also is chairman of the Patients' and Medical Libraries Section in the Illinois Library Association.

GILES E. DAWSON was born in 1903. He received his A.B. degree from Oberlin College in 1925 and his M.A. and Ph.D. from Cornell University in 1926 and 1931, respectively. He has taught English at the University of North Dakota and Western Reserve University. Since 1932 he has been with the Folger Shakespeare Library, first as reference librarian and more recently as curator of books and manuscripts. For the last fourteen years he has, in addition, held the position of lecturer in English in the graduate school of Catholic University. Mr. Dawson's published work includes *The Folger Shakespeare Library: A Brief Account* (1947); "Authenticity and Attribution of Written Matter" in *English Institute Annual 1942*; "The Copyright of Plays

in the Early Seventeenth Century" in *English Institute Essays 1947*; "The Copyright of Shakespeare's Plays" in *Studies in Honor of A. H. R. Fairchild* (1946); and articles in the *Library* and several other magazines. He edited *The Seven Champions of Christendom* ("Western Reserve Studies in English" [1929]) and is a co-editor of the *Joseph Quincy Adams Memorial Studies*, published in 1948. Mr. Dawson is a member of the Modern Language Association, the Bibliographical Society (London), the Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia, and the Tudor and Stuart Club of Johns Hopkins University.

ROBERT BINGHAM DOWNS: for biographical information see the *Library Quarterly*, XVI (1946), 70. Among more recent activities, Mr. Downs surveyed opportunities for library cooperation in the Richmond, Virginia, area, and he joined Louis R. Wilson and Maurice F. Tauber in a survey of the Cornell University Libraries. In 1948 he spent several months in Japan, at the invitation of the Army and the Japanese government, to assist in the organization of the National Diet Library in Tokyo.

CARL W. HINTZ: for biographical information see the *Library Quarterly*, XVII (1948), 119, and XIX (1949), 145.

FRANK L. SCHICK was born in 1918. He holds a B.A. degree (1946) from Wayne University, a B.L.S. (1947) from the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago, and an A.M. (1948) in the field of political science from the same institution. From 1943 until 1946 he served in the United States Army. He received training for military government at the University of Michigan and Fordham University and was subsequently assigned to various branches of the Army's European Civil Affairs Division. After V-E Day he attended the Army Library School in Paris and later became division librarian in that organization. At the time of his discharge, he was librarian in the press section of the Information Control Division. At present Mr. Schick is employed in the Wayne University Libraries. He has published articles on the characteristics of trustees and librarians in American public libraries, has conducted research on various aspects of censorship, and is currently engaged in a study of library government for the Urbana Free Library Survey.

REVIEWS

The Communication of Ideas: A Series of Addresses. Edited by LYMAN BRYSON for the Institute for Religious and Social Studies. New York: Harper & Bros., 1948. Pp. ix+296. \$3.50.

A thoughtful librarian, teacher, editor, commentator, or politician is forever faced with turning points, often trivial but sometimes fateful, at which he needs to know: Which of the recently published ideas shall I help to communicate? If A's or B's ideas are communicated effectively to C by this library, school, newspaper, or political party, what is C likely to do? How is C likely to feel? And what is the most effective way to communicate whatever I think worth communicating?

To apply the methods of social science to the quest for answers to that sort of question is the apparent aim of this assortment of essays by nationally prominent specialists on mass communication via print, radio, film, and school. The papers were delivered in 1946 and 1947 at the Institute for Religious and Social Studies, a graduate school conducted, with the co-operation of Catholic, Jewish, and Protestant scholars, at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America in New York City.

The present volume is not to be confused with a similar symposium, *Communications in Modern Society*, published in 1948 by the University of Illinois Institute of Communications Research. The appearance of both books in the same year bears witness to the increasing interest in scientific research on the relatively new field of "communications."

Stripped down to its bare essentials and freed of research terminology, the job of communications research is simple and vital: to describe precisely the role of particular symbols and the feelings and actions of real individuals who are representative of a list of significant special-interest (occupational, nationality, age, income, educational, etc.) groups in their efforts to keep or achieve a representative list of values, such as income, prestige, recognition, safety, physical well-being, insight, power, and the like.

In the absence of a wealth of research data

of that sort concerning people from all militarily significant areas of the world, it seems useless to speculate about plans for peace or greater prosperity or even to hope for a pleasant degree of freedom from fear. Hence, this is a field of inquiry to which increasing numbers of the best minds are likely to commit themselves during the rest of this century.

It is quite difficult to say how far the present volume has advanced the inquiry. These essays are not organized from the standpoint of any particular kind of communicator or of symbols or of communication receiver. Indeed, this is not a systematic volume at all. However, the perusal of its occasional provocative pages will give almost anyone a variety of suggestive ideas about his own function and consequences as communicator and communicatee and will leave him with a sense of the importance and urgency of the job of communications research.

In the limited space available to this review it is not possible to do more than indicate the numerous topics discussed and suggest alternative approaches on a few points.

The discussion is introduced by Lyman Bryson, professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University, and a prominent figure in the educational activities of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The general process of communication and some of the self-corrective factors that have to be used by every realistic observer of the ultra-complicated social systems of modern times are then set forth by Wendell Johnson, professor of psychology at the State University of Iowa. His essay presents one of the most lucid summaries of the theory of general semantics that is ever likely to appear in a twenty-five-page paper.

Professor Whitney J. Oates, chairman of the department of classics at Princeton, devotes his essay to a restatement of Plato's views on the nature of truth and of the functions of rhetoric in communicating it.

Anthropologist Margaret Mead describes the means of arousing emotion and of conveying information that she observed among primitive societies in the Southwest Pacific and then out-

lines her efforts to apply her anthropological methods of observation to relations between "the Americans" and "the British."

Irving Lorge, a Columbia University professor of education, who is well known for statistical studies of the vocabulary levels and comprehension levels of persons of different ages and social backgrounds, contributes an essay on the application of these types of study to the tasks of educators and writers.

The same theme is handled, from the angle of science writers, by James Mitchell Clarke, of Columbia University's Readability Laboratory.

Drs. Paul F. Lazarsfeld and Robert K. Merton, both of the Bureau of Applied Social Research of Columbia University, one of the country's major organizations for statistical research on community problems and opinions, write on "Communication, Taste and Social Action." After tracing some causes of the widespread popular concern about the "power" and "danger" of propaganda, they offer us the sobering reminder that "certified knowledge" about this is "impressively slight," although it does appear that the multitudes are likely to spend their leisure time "with the Columbia Broadcasting System rather than with Columbia University."

In their portrayal of social effects of movies, radio, and newspapers they stress the possibility that these mediums may be making the general public better informed but less responsible politically:

The interested and informed citizen can congratulate himself on his lofty state of interest and information and neglect to see that he has abstained from decision and action. . . . His social conscience remains spotlessly clean. He is concerned. He is informed. And he has all sorts of ideas as to what should be done. But after he has gotten through his dinner and after he has listened to his favored radio programs and after he has read his second newspaper of the day, it is really time for bed. In this peculiar respect, mass communications may be included among the most respectable and efficient of social narcotics.

Lazarsfeld and Merton speak of this with unmistakable disfavor as "the narcotizing dysfunction" of the mass mediums but do not address themselves to the question of its long-term effect. One possible hypothesis for researchers in the field might be that the mass mediums, by raising mass levels of semi-information and mass levels of skepticism about the integrity of various public authorities

(notably big-business advertisers), may be breeding not a narcotic stupor but a skeptical predisposition favoring very profound and even convulsive social change.

In the latter part of their essay Lazarsfeld and Merton turn from the effects of mass mediums on public policy to their effects on "literary or esthetic cultivation."

Aesthetic matters are also taken up by Lennox Grey, head of the department of the teaching of English and of foreign languages in Teachers College, Columbia University, who emphasizes the role of popular art as a means of clarifying "the meaning of life" to the common man in the increasingly complex and hence increasingly bewildering world of the machine-age metropolis.

Leo Nejelski, the New York management counselor, writes on "Communication in Practical Affairs." To him, apparently, "practical affairs" means "business," and he devotes his essay to the analysis of communication as a business-management technique.

Charles Siepmann, professor of education at New York University and a specialist on the activities of the Federal Communications Commission, presents an impressive bill of particulars tending to show that the radio industry has missed many opportunities to meet the "public service responsibilities" which the commission has held to be implied by a license to broadcast. His remedy: greater activity on the part of teachers, parents, and other interested citizens' groups.

Robert D. Leigh, political scientist and director of the Commission on Freedom of the Press financed by *Time* magazine, contributes a particularly lucid statement of the historical evolution of the ideas of the freedom and the responsibility of the press in the United States and follows it with an equally lucid analysis of the type of monopoly existing at present. "It is not a picture of monopoly, or near monopoly" in any economic sense but rather of a near-monopoly in a symbolic or ideological sense.

Thus we still have today in mass communication, as we had a century and a half ago, a system of active, vigorous competition. But it is a competition between giants—for the most part between like-minded giants . . . [who] carry on their activities in a framework of compulsions so similar that they tend to an inevitable similarity in outlook and practice.

As a means of causing these competing enterprises which are "inevitably similar in outlook"

to conform more fully to "our historic concept of free expression and free communication: *i.e.*, freedom of the man with something to say to have his say, and freedom of the citizen to be fully and fairly informed," Dr. Leigh recommends improvement of the schools of journalism; extension of research into the contents of the press and the extent to which these conform to adequate standards; and "the supplementing of the commercial press, radio and film with non-profit institutions of mass communication, both privately endowed and supported by government funds."

Joseph M. Goldsen, formerly a vice-president of Nejjelski and Company and now an officer of Rand, a quasi-governmental research agency concerned with national defense, contributes a well-reasoned plea for a "Leadership Training Institute on Atomic Policy." "Not the least of the reasons" why this is urgently needed, he states, "is the need for pin-point economy in the use of the time and effort of the relatively few scientists qualified to advise and inform others on the basic problems." One of the gravest of those problems, obviously, would be the creation and maintenance of communication centers, geographically decentralized but aimed at effective social integration, before, and especially after, atomic war.

Harold D. Lasswell, political scientist at Yale University Law School, contributes two essays dealing mainly with the choice of significant ways of organizing data about "The Structure and Function of Communication in Society." As presented, these essays make rather fragmentary reading. A much more coherent view of his analytic and "sociotherapeutic" approach can be gained from his recent book on *Power and Personality*.

In sum, these essays leave one with the feeling that concern with press, radio, films, and schools is likely to become even more lively during the next generation and to involve much talk of legislation aimed at "improving" the mass mediums. However, the book fails to make a great contribution to clear thinking on alternative ways of doing this. It reflects mainly the immediate research and occupational interests of its authors, with no great regard for the effects of this on the audience. It would be much more stimulating if it were more systematic.

BRUCE LANNES SMITH

University of Chicago

Selected Papers of Robert C. Binkley. Edited by MAX H. FISCH. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1948. Pp. xiii+426. \$5.00.

Robert C. Binkley, historian, librarian, archivist extraordinary, died in 1940 at the early age of forty-two. This selection of his papers gives an idea of the quality of his scholarship and the wide range of his interests. Part I, "The Peace That Failed," contains three papers of which "New Light on the Paris Peace Conference" may be cited as evidence of the incisiveness of his mind and the thoroughness of his scholarship. Part II, "The Economy of Scholarship," is a group of seven papers on such varying topics as "The Problem of Perishable Paper," which he read at the First World Congress of Libraries and Bibliography, Rome, 1929, and "The Cultural Program of the W.P.A." In his "Program" Binkley gives as clear-cut an analysis of the white-collar worker and his plight in a period of depression as is likely to be found. The Foreword, contributed by Luther Evans, brings personal testimony to the large share Binkley had in establishing the pattern for the Historical Records Survey. Those who were closely associated with him in this period will never forget the enthusiasm and zeal with which he devised ways and means of training workers wholly unfamiliar with the task assigned, as when wives of fellow faculty members were impressed into service and classes set up to train supervisors who in turn instructed others. The third and last part, "Ideas and Institutions," is made up of eight papers of which the last is entitled, as it now seems ironically enough, "Peace in Our Times," in which he suggests the possibility of a "world state." In addition to these papers the Appendix contains excerpts from his book reviews, a form of writing in which his critical ability was always at its best. A chronological bibliography of his own works and of those about him concludes the volume. The selection is the work of his friend and colleague, Max H. Fisch, now professor of philosophy at the University of Illinois, who taught at Flora Stone Mather College, Western Reserve University, during Binkley's ten years as professor of history there. Fisch, in his introduction entitled "Robert Cedric Binkley, Historian of the Long Armistice," has used one of Binkley's own phrases and one which makes his untimely death the more poignant. In the few short weeks of his critical illness it was clear that he had no illusions as to the closeness of the impending cataclysm, and, if he could have lived, his best efforts would cer-

tainly have been spent in furthering the peace. In brief compass Fisch gives a remarkably clear picture of the man, his background, and his essential characteristics—his simplicity, zest for living, fundamental interest in all social forces, complete approachableness, and indifference to the aesthetic. Working with him on any of his projects was always an exciting experience and one in which the amateur could be sure his contribution, however slight, would be given full recognition. It was this ability to inspire in his associates and students a measure of his own enthusiasm that enabled him to obtain some of his noteworthy results in the classroom. Librarians and scholars will remember him for his pioneer work in the development of the use of microfilm as a means of furthering research. His "New Tools for Men of Letters," included in this collection, presents his beliefs in this field.

There were those who deplored his seeming lack of interest in books as artifacts. He attached importance to their content and to their distribution at reasonable cost; fine points of typography he was quite content to leave to others. The problem of bibliographical control is receiving increased recognition, and Binkley, perhaps because of his early experience in the Hoover Library, was one of the first to see the problem in all its ramifications. At times his solutions were so revolutionary that they made their author seem like the man from Mars. However, the problem in all its complexities tends increasingly to emphasize Binkley's vision.

Friends and students have long awaited the appearance of this volume, and despite the delay there is a timelessness about Binkley's work that makes it of interest today. Historians and librarians alike will find this a rewarding volume to add to their collections.

ELIZABETH M. RICHARDS

Vassar College

A Bibliography of William Dean Howells. By WILLIAM M. GIBSON and GEORGE ARMS. New York: New York Public Library, 1948. Pp. 182. \$2.25.

The compilers preface their bibliography with the statement that they have tried to describe in it everything by Howells that has been published, with one major exception and a few minor ones. The major exception is the list of

English and Continental editions of Howells' books, which the compilers hope to publish in a future check list. One minor exception includes personal letters by Howells which have been printed, also to be treated in that future list. Still other minor exceptions include anthologized selections, a few rare items copies of which Gibson and Arms have been unable to locate, and (so they surmise) various unsigned periodical contributions.

The research preparatory to this compilation obviously has been thorough. The bibliographers have worked in several leading libraries and have corresponded with others, and they have received aid from a large number of the special students of Howells. They have carefully gone through periodicals and newspapers, some of them quite obscure. And they have been able to locate and list a great deal of material which has not been assigned to Howells in previous bibliographical studies. Particularly valuable additions are of Howells' earlier writings (ordinarily signed with pseudonyms) and of various unsigned writings which apparently were by him. More than two hundred books and about twelve hundred periodical pieces which appeared during a span of sixty-eight years have been recorded.

The volume includes: "Check List of Works and Partial Works," arranged by year; "Check List of Periodicals, Newspapers, and Departments" (with dates of Howells' material); "Collations of Works and Partial Works"; and "Selected Critical Writings" (secondary sources) arranged by year. The next to the last section uses a novel numbering system, thus described: "The first number signifies the last two digits of the year in which the item was published; the second number indicates the order of publication for a periodical item within any given year, and the capital letters indicate such order for books. Thus 60-14 is the fourteenth periodical item published in 1860, and 00-A is the first book published in 1900." The system is justified for the reasons suggested by the compilers: It is "relatively economical and informative . . . [and] it enables us to construct less onerously a name-index which would cover all the discussion of literary figures (beyond bare allusion) in all the critical articles and books that Howells wrote from 1852 to 1920." A lengthy "Name Index, Including Illustrators" concludes the book.

"The chief goals in bibliography," say Gibson and Arms, "are to be accurate, consistent,

complete, and usable." The care they have taken to be correct, sensibly consistent, and as exhaustive as possible guarantees that this book will be most useful to those who hereafter study the career of William Dean Howells.

WALTER BLAIR

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American Fiction, 1774-1850: A Contribution toward a Bibliography. By LYLE H. WRIGHT. San Marino, Calif.: Huntington Library and Art Gallery, 1948. Pp. xviii+355. \$6.00.

Extensive additions to the information provided in the first edition of Mr. Wright's book, which lists "American editions of prose fiction written by Americans and published between 1774 and 1850," make this second edition very welcome. As the Introduction points out, the work is intended "as a guide to the books of American fiction rather than as a complete bibliographical description of them." This limitation of purpose permits a relatively simple and eminently useful presentation of comprehensive material. With the exception of some works for which only the title-pages deposited in the Library of Congress have been located, copies of the majority of the works listed in the Bibliography, which makes up the bulk of the volume, have been located in one or more of the nineteen libraries and two private collections investigated. Mr. Wright makes no claims of having listed or located all extant copies, but his plan includes the major libraries used by American scholars, and locations are conveniently designated.

Prose fiction has been interpreted broadly to include "fictitious biographies, travels and sketches, allegories, tract-like tales, and others of similar nature," because "such material had been overlooked as a group" and much of it is "lost to students of American literature." On the other hand, expansion of the Bibliography to include annuals, gift books, periodicals, and various special kinds of narratives has been avoided. A bibliography of books used provides information as to source and supplementary material; notes indicating contents of volumes, including several works of fiction, cross-references, and chronological and title indexes, add to the usefulness of the book. The chronological index, in particular, is an aid to the student of American literature. As in the first edition, an

appendix lists works not yet located. Their number has, however, been reduced, almost one-half of the items in the earlier appendix now being included in the main bibliography or eliminated as not within the scope of the book. In all, the 2,772 items in that bibliography represent an increase of 600 over the 1939 edition. Mr. Wright has made a modest claim in his subtitle, "A Contribution toward a Bibliography." His book is indispensable to the serious student of American literature.

HENRIETTE C. K. NÆSETH

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About Books for Children. By DOROTHY NEAL WHITE for the New Zealand Council for Educational Research in conjunction with the New Zealand Library Association. Wellington: Whitcombe & Tombs, 1946. Pp. xii+222. \$2.75.

This study in the field of children's literature grew out of Dorothy Neal White's ten years' experience as children's librarian at the Dunedin Public Library; more specifically, it developed from the New Zealand Library Association's correspondence course in children's literature which she prepared in 1940-41 and from her series of articles for *National Education*, written in the years 1940-46. Dorothy White was one of the two New Zealanders awarded Carnegie scholarships in order to attend the Carnegie Library School in Pittsburgh, where she trained in 1936-37 before returning to her native New Zealand.

In her introduction the author records the change in ideas regarding children's books which, during the last twenty years, has brought about a minor revolution in children's literature. "The following chapters," she says, "briefly chronicle the results while paying tribute to the survivals of an earlier era." The scope of her book ranges from picture-books to children's encyclopedias, highlighting most of the main types of children's reading. A bibliography and two short lists at the end of the volume are helpful to those who are in need of more exhaustive lists than the book is intended to provide.

About Books for Children begins pleasantly as a discursive review of modern children's literature. Mrs. White has an attractive way of

writing that easily wins interest in both her subject and herself, for she strikes a light, individual note in her comments and, at the same time, reveals her appreciation and understanding of the basic requirements of good reading and good writing. Her criticisms are those of a mature mind, and she brings a considerable reading background into play in her comments on the children's books to which she refers.

It is refreshing to have children's reading treated as part of the whole field of literature, rather than as a field apart, where different standards prevail. "It is not easier or harder to write for children than it is to write for their parents," says Mrs. White. "The technique is different, that is all. . . . Really able writers for children are invariably citizens of good standing in both worlds." She might have added that, like Lewis Carroll, Charles Kingsley, Rudyard Kipling, Mark Twain, John Masefield, Carl Sandburg, Richard Hughes, Eric Linklater, and a host of others, they are often equally successful in both literatures.

The chapters concerned with valid children's literature, such as picture-books, fairy tales, fantasy, realistic stories, and poetry, make excellent reading. They are stimulating in the fresh outlook Mrs. White brings to these books; if she seems a little haphazard in what she includes or excludes, she may be forgiven for it because of the contagion of her own unfeigned enthusiasm for books. The critic is disarmed by her lack of pretension, as when she writes: "Some readers may accept the suggestions given for individual titles, but others may ignore the specific suggestions and explore the field for themselves, reading and discovering in company with their children."

The majority of the books Mrs. White mentions will be familiar to children's librarians, though they may find it puzzling that a writer of "modern classics" such as Eleanor Estes (to mention only one) finds no place in the chapters on realistic stories, while two and a half pages are devoted to the "Milly-Molly-Mandy" series.

In the later chapters, in which she deals with informational books, such as biography, social studies, nature study, and science, Mrs. White is not so successful as in the earlier ones. In the opinion of this reviewer a study of children's literature should be either an appreciation in essay style (as is this one) or a guide to book selection. In following the first method, an author may discuss a personal selection of titles

in as discursive a style as desired; in the second, the entire field should be covered as comprehensively as possible. It is in the confusion between these two aims that the present study shows a certain weakness. In discussing the field of "useful" books, Mrs. White would have done well to confine herself to abstract principles of selection, illustrating her points with references to a few of the permanent titles in this "informational" field—and there are some—and generally showing the reader what to look for in books of this kind. For there is no other class of children's books in so constant a state of flux as this; subject material changes and titles are superseded almost overnight, and the recommendation of many ephemeral titles in this category of books endangers the permanent value of any study of children's literature.

The importance of reading as a part of our education is, of course, unquestioned; but since most of us, especially the children, read for enjoyment, a critic naturally finds it easier to write winningly of the books which give the greatest pleasure. This reviewer would have liked Dorothy Neal White to have expanded still further her essays on the creative imagination in children's literature, for she has an easy, agreeable style, an original form of expression, and an understanding of the uses of criticism, all of which are rare attributes in studies on books for children.

LILLIAN H. SMITH

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School Libraries: A Short Manual. By C. A. STOTT. Cambridge: At the University Press; New York: Macmillan Co., 1947. \$2.00.

Despite its subtitle this brief volume is more than a manual, since it emphasizes the functions and educational values of school libraries as well as the details of their organization and management. Its purpose is to provide an elementary guide for teacher-librarians, with particular direction toward British secondary schools. The author, who is honorary secretary of the School Library Association, is librarian and sixth-form master of Aldenham School.

The eight chapters cover the topics of the central library as a unit, planning the school library, administration and routine, finance, the uses of the library, the librarian and his work,

staff and pupils, and relationships with the public library. Appendixes include a description of the School Library Association, a glossary, and a six-page bibliography on various aspects of librarianship.

The role of the school library in the instructional program is given special consideration in the chapter entitled, "The Uses of the Library." The concrete suggestions for teaching the use of books and the library, with practical methods of correlating curricular projects and library use, should be stimulating to the British librarian. However, reading guidance and reference service as particular functions of the school library are given only cursory mention. Similarly, the desirability of providing material for extra-curricular projects and leisure-time activities of pupils is noted but does not receive separate discussion.

A very general treatment of the topic of book selection appears under "Administration and Routine." This section might well have been expanded, especially since the book is designed to assist a beginner. Heavy dependence on the recommendations of the instructional staff is assumed, and the suggested aids and directions seem comparatively meager and inadequate.

The brief chapter on finance gives standards for initial expenditure and for regular support. Figures for costs throughout the book are quoted on pre-war bases and hence must probably be considered as approximate guides only. Detailed directions are given concerning equipment, technical processes, and management of the collection. Some of the mechanics seem unduly cumbersome (for example, the minutiae in accession records and the shelf list in loose-leaf book form). There is a clear discussion of possible schemes of classification, with strong emphasis on the Dewey and the Bliss systems. Principles of classifying and cataloging books are well illustrated with practical examples.

This book takes its place beside two previously published British publications which cover similar points: *School and College Library Practice*, by Monica Cant (London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1936) and *A Guide for School Librarians*, issued by the Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters of Secondary Schools (Oxford University Press, 1937). It is perhaps less clear and comprehensive in its treatment of routines and practices than either of the other two volumes, but it lays somewhat greater stress upon educational values and functions. In view of the current emphasis by

the British Ministry of Education on the necessity for secondary-school libraries, aids of the type of this book seem especially useful.

FRANCES E. HAMMITT

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Register of Research in the Social Sciences in Progress and in Plan. (No. 5 [May, 1948].) Issued by the NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1948. Pp. 104. 12s. 6d.; \$3.15. American agents: University of Chicago Press.

Although this publication is listed as No. 5, it is actually the first of the series to be generally available. Nos. 1 and 2, dated January, 1943 and 1944, were photographically reproduced for distribution to a limited group, and Nos. 3 and 4 (February, 1945 and 1946-47) were printed but still circulated as a private and confidential document. The register contains a list of all research projects in progress or planned in Great Britain under the auspices of nongovernmental and noncommercial agencies, including Ph.D. theses. The fields covered are cultural anthropology, demography, economics, economic and social history, education, geography, industrial relations, international relations, political science and public administration, psychology, social medicine, social surveys and sociology, and bibliography.

MARGARET EGAN

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"Library and Reference Facilities in the Area of the District of Columbia." Issued by the LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, REFERENCE DEPARTMENT, LOAN DIVISION. 3d ed. Washington: Library of Congress, 1948. Pp. 132. (Mimeographed.)

This is the third edition of a directory first prepared in 1943 by Mrs. Eilene Galloway of the Reference Section of the Division of Special Information of the Library of Congress. The compilation is now a joint undertaking of the Reference Department of the Library of Congress and the Washington, D.C., chapter of the Special Libraries Association. Since Washing-

ton—more than most cities—is a place of constant change, these frequent revisions of a most useful directory are to be welcomed by all concerned with the library resources of the nation's capital.

JESSE H. SHERA

Graduate Library School
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British Sources of Reference and Information: A Guide to Societies, Works of Reference, and Libraries. Compiled under the direction of a Committee of ASLIB and edited by THEODORE BESTERMAN. London: Published for the British Council by ASLIB, 1947. Pp. viii + 56.

This slender volume is the first directory of the principal libraries of Great Britain published since the end of the war. The information given is brief but up-to-date, supplementing for the 206 more important libraries that it includes, the facts given in the *ASLIB Directory* of 1928 and in *Libraries, Museums, and Art Galleries Yearbook of 1937*.

As the Preface states, "The object of this little guide is to make better known the incomparable wealth of books in British libraries—and above all the information contained in these books." There is a clear description of the National Central Library and its work as a center for the lending of books between British and foreign libraries. The libraries of the British Isles are divided into five main groups—copyright, university, special, public, and county libraries—and the procedure for procuring a book from any part of Great Britain or even a foreign country is outlined.

Several pages are devoted to a description of the work of the Library Association, ASLIB, National Book League, and the British Society for International Bibliography. The five copyright libraries are described. The statements about the university, public, and special libraries are very brief; only the number of volumes, periodicals received, and the special collections are given. A six-page list of important reference books will be suggestive to the scholar who does not have Minto's *Reference Books* close at hand.

WINIFRED VER NOOY

University of Chicago Library

Joseph Quincy Adams: Memorial Studies. Edited by JAMES G. McMANAWAY, GILES E. DAWSON, and EDWIN E. WILLOUGHBY. Washington: Folger Shakespeare Library, 1948. Pp. x + 808. \$10.00.

These essays in Elizabethan and seventeenth-century English literature, published by the Folger Shakespeare Library as a memorial to its late director, Joseph Quincy Adams, constitute an extremely interesting cross-section of contemporary literary scholarship. The book has no other principle of unity, nor would any other principle be appropriate: as a *Festschrift*, it at once honors the dead scholar and reminds us, by its very impersonality, that the life of scholarship stops for no man.

The contributors include some of the most distinguished Elizabethans in England and America: Hardin Craig, Oscar James Campbell, Alfred Harbage, G. B. Harrison, Willard Farnham, E. E. Stoll, Lily B. Campbell, Hyder E. Rollins, T. M. Parrott, the late Theodore Spencer, C. J. Sisson, W. W. Greg, and Gerald Bentley. There are fifty-five essays in all, as well as a bibliography of the writings of Dr. Adams. Stanley King and Lane Cooper have contributed attractive memoirs of Dr. Adams, and James McManaway's preface gives an appreciative account of the late director's personal and administrative relations with the Folger Library.

It is impossible to give more than a suggestion of the scope of this collection. There are investigations of sources; of dramatic technique; of moral, philosophical, political, and theological background; of stage history; of textual history; of analogues; and of criticism in every sense. And each field of research is so amply represented that the disappointment one may feel with any single essay is likely to be counterbalanced by an admirable specimen of the same order of work. For example, Albert Howard Carter's exhaustive examination of the punctuation in the 1609 edition of Shakespeare's sonnets tends to lose itself in minutiae, although Professor Carter is clearly aware of the critical objectives which alone give his work meaning. In contrast, G. B. Harrison's "A Note on *Coriolanus*" makes excellent use of detailed textual analysis, including questions of line division, punctuation, and capitalization, to illuminate a dark passage in the play which the older editors left as dark as they found it.

Professor Stoll contributes to the memorial

volume an extremely intelligent and acid discussion of a theory of *Othello* advanced in 1935 by Professor G. G. Sedgewick, in the last chapter of his book *Of Irony*. Professor Sedgewick is certainly ill advised in his attempt to explain *Othello* as a tragedy of miscegenation and in his insistence on an all-pervasive irony that colors the audience's view of everything exhibited on the stage. And Professor Stoll quite properly demolishes both critical errors, bringing up an impressive artillery of citations from French and English literature, including not a few from his own writings. But, one wonders, why was this admirable work not done a dozen years earlier? The unhappy ironist has founded no school of Shakespeare studies nor seems at all likely to do so. Moreover, the excellent lesson in criticism that Professor Stoll draws for us from Professor Sedgewick's injudicious interpretation sometimes gets lost in a maze of words: "Even in this first scene, Iago's diabolical chicanery is perfectly apparent—'I am not what I am'!—or if not sufficiently so, a spectator's 'irony' would be more likely to move, not in company with it, but as I have already intimated, in the opposite direction, and speedily penetrate to it."

Donald J. McGinn's "The Precise Angelo" is an interesting attempt to explain *Measure for Measure* as a fairly explicit attack on Puritan intolerance and an exaltation of Christian charity. The argument is not without merit, although it is difficult to believe that Professor McGinn has satisfactorily resolved all the problems of this curious, inconclusive play. And it is yet more difficult to understand the relevance to his argument of quotations from Puritan leaders concerning adultery and fit punishments for adulterers. Angelo may have revived a law against adultery, as Professor McGinn seems to believe (p. 133); but the law which entraps Claudio and later Angelo himself is a law against fornication—the only crime of which both men are guilty. And, while admitting the binding force of the pre-contract, we may nevertheless hesitate to follow the author in branding Angelo "the real adulterer" (p. 136). The play has enough genuine difficulties; let us not add adultery to them.

In "The Medieval Comic Spirit in the English Renaissance" Willard Farnham offers an admirable account of the survival of some elements of the medieval comic tradition in the English Renaissance, dwelling especially on those elements of the comic, satirical, and gro-

tesque of which Erasmus' *The Praise of Folly* may stand as a great example. Professor Farnham sketches briefly but memorably the affiliations of Falstaff with the Vice of the morality plays and reminds us once again of the paradoxical fact that Shakespeare creates with greatest originality when he is working safely within a rich and complex tradition.

By far one of the most brilliant studies in the volume is Oscar James Campbell's "Shakespeare and the 'New' Critics." Professor Campbell, with exemplary restraint and fairness, examines Cleanth Brooks's "The Naked Babe and the Cloak of Manliness," a study of *Macbeth* included in *The Well-wrought Urn*. He carefully traces Professor Brooks's development of the play's two chains of imagery, the one of clothes, the other of babes, and demonstrates the invalidity of the conclusions (meanwhile pointing out a clear misreading of the text of the play). Professor Campbell then turns his attention to the *Scrutiny* group—L. C. Knights, F. R. Leavis, and D. A. Traversi—and analyzes one of Mr. Traversi's critical studies, leaving behind little but a few broken images. The new critics, says Professor Campbell, "lead us, not into the holy of holies of Shakespeare's mind and art, but out into the wasteland of paradox, ambiguity and esoteric symbolism, where many of the new critics have taken up a permanent abode" (p. 96). This essay combines a keen insight, a serious and patient effort to perceive and value the excellences of an essentially alien viewpoint, and an ability to state arguments and conclusions clearly, succinctly, and elegantly. It sets a high standard for scholarly criticism.

MILTON CRANE

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Taste and Technique in Book-collecting: A Study of Recent Developments in Great Britain and the United States. By JOHN CARTER. New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1948. Pp. xxiii + 203. \$5.00.

We have needed a book to dignify the calling of the bookseller and to do it accurately. Too many books addressed to booksellers and collectors have assumed rather flippantly that the profession is wholly peopled by eccentrics, or else they have been so filled with inaccuracies as to be almost painful reading to librarians; the most recent compilation to come to my at-

tention asserts that the Library of Congress classification is an elaboration of Dewey, that all octavos are approximately six by nine inches (an average pot octavo is only $3\frac{1}{2} \times 6$), and that the catchword was supposed to assist the reader as he turned the page. So it is a pleasure to have a unified series of lectures by the most brilliant of London's younger booksellers. Here is a comprehensive picture of Anglo-American collecting since the Roxburghe sale. Although Mr. Carter is best known as a scholarly bibliographer of nineteenth-century books, he brings to the whole history and technique of book-collecting and bookselling both exact knowledge and scholarly understanding. No better exponent of the bookseller's position toward his books and his clients could have been selected to succeed the various scholars who form the distinguished company of Sandars Readers in Bibliography at Cambridge.

The book is presented in two main divisions: the history or evolution of collecting since 1800 and the methods of collecting or discriminating rarities. The first half has much greater appeal in the philosophy of librarianship; the second part will be of more immediate interest to the collector. Historically, the change in attitude toward the binding is more important; to today's collector, the points of an original binding will seem more practical.

Mr. Carter correctly and wisely warns his audience of the major excesses of booksellers and collectors: their exaggerated love for rarity or uniqueness, their insistence on original boards, their search for the rare first "issue" that depends only on some completely accidental variant or point of binding or typography. Yet it is doubtless true, as all teachers know, that after reading his discussion of such excesses, his audience will be likely to remember them as factors of importance in collecting, not as excesses to be curbed. The tendency of the whole book is to exalt the importance of such matters, even though the author has sufficient judgment to keep them in proper perspective. I think, too, that one need not complain because this book is in the tradition of Dibdin, not of McKerrow; it is immeasurably better than Dibdin, and it does not undertake to supplant McKerrow. The book is persuasive and delightful, written in a style both polished and informal, buttressed by a great wealth of specific examples, judicious in tone, and accurate in detail. I find myself in hearty agreement with all its dicta. It is, in fact, an excellent book in

every way. Any knowledgeable collector could gain by rereading a chapter before each of his visits to the bookshops.

For the excesses of which Mr. Carter warns he is in part to blame. Not only in this book but in his earlier studies he has written so precisely of binding states and of variant issues that collectors and booksellers have been encouraged to proceed along these lines. Possibly it is true, as he suggests, that collectors have made a fetish of obscure points; but it is the booksellers on both sides of the ocean and the American auction-houses that have confirmed the power of the fetish by their constant search for accidental variations to be offered, with a learned reference to Mr. Carter or another, as impressive proofs of priority or of greater desirability. I am sorry that, after Mr. Carter on page 98 cited the misprint *gve* in Boswell's *Johnson* as a point "neither interesting nor significant," he thought an errata slip necessary to remind his audience that Mr. Pottle had established *gve* as the earlier reading; here Mr. Carter's first thought was correct, because Mr. Pottle no sooner argued in 1929 for the priority of *gve* than he added that the difference was of no significance. Mr. Pottle's scholarly judgment was sound, whereas Mr. Carter's original good judgment was overruled at the last moment by his predisposition as a bookseller to esteem every point as of some importance.

Not only do the booksellers help to confirm the collector's concern with peripheral points. Leading booksellers in England and America have often advertised books as in original condition when any honest collation would show them to be in some part made up or sophisticated; such descriptions may sometimes be explained as oversight, although it is frequently difficult to believe in that explanation. And Mr. Carter's own firm once offered as a great prize a set of books in original boards, uncut, with original paper backs and labels, except that the paper back was missing from the last volume; only a bookseller would have offered the absurd explanation that the paper back had never been affixed to this last volume and that it was therefore a kind of pre-first issue.

Since the point of view in this volume is properly that of the bookseller, it may be useful to call attention to a not always understood gap in point of view between the bookseller and the scholar. A student searches for the edition of Johnson's *Journey* with twelve lines of errata, not because it has six more lines of

errata, but because he knows it to be the sign of the edition on which Johnson read proof and made his last-minute cancellations. (The edition with six lines of errata, unless it can be shown to contain revisions by Johnson, deserves precisely the esteem of any second edition hurriedly reprinted.) But when a bookseller points out that in the first edition some copies have an error in the page numbering and suggests that the error marks a rare or prior state, the student knows that it may call attention to a textual matter (here an important cancel); he nevertheless refuses to give the correct or the incorrect page number the slightest priority in his esteem. In other words, the textual scholars in their studies have come upon numerous anomalies and have ascertained some to be important; the booksellers have found the collectors impressed by what Greg or McKerrow may have to say, and both booksellers and collectors have placed a commercial value (most frequently argued as priority of issue) on what Greg and McKerrow saw only as differences.

As a bookseller, Mr. Carter believes that the logic of chronology ought to elevate *The Whale* (London, 1851) above the later American edition, *Moby Dick*. But here the uninformed collector has followed by instinct the judgment of the scholar, namely, that the important edition is the one connected directly with the author. Mr. Carter on page 54 cites *Utopia* (Louvain, 1516; London, 1551) as an exception to the collector's usual preference for native country; it is, of course, no exception whatsoever, since the Louvain *Utopia* was More's authorized edition in Latin as he wrote it, whereas the Robinson translation of 1551, after More's death, has only the interest of any Renaissance translation from the classics. Neither is the Pisan *Adonais*, also cited, an exception. When, a generation ago, the magazine publication of Gray's *Elegy* was thought to have preceded Dodsley's edition, many a bookseller thought the magazine ought to be more valuable than the separate publication; but no student has ever assigned to the magazine any importance except that its threat of publication forced Gray's hand, and collectors very properly judge that the Dodsley quarto is the edition they want.

The point of view, to put it another way, is finally that of the stock market (Mr. Carter uses that analogy himself), not of the scholar's study. There is a difference between these two, not a quarrel; for, while the condition of the

stock market usually helps to determine the scholar's salary scale, it does not immediately affect his study of Shakespeare's spelling. The only real lack I find in the book is one proper to Mr. Carter's method, a lack of concern with the uses as literary documents of the books mentioned in his text. I am not concerned whether Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield* (p. 51) has crept back 20 per cent or 40 per cent of its 1929 price; it is always more desirable (even a poor copy, with or without unimportant misprints) than Fanny Burney's *Camilla*, because the *Vicar* is a great novel instead of a sample of how a dog walks on its hind legs, that is, of how a female novelist writes when her head has been turned by flattery.

ALLEN T. HAZEN

Columbia University

Connecticut Library Survey. By EDWARD A. WIGHT and LEON LIDDELL. Hartford: Connecticut State Department of Education, Division of Research and Planning, 1948. Pp. xiii + 149. \$0.75.

Although Connecticut appears to be a neat, compact governmental unit, the complexities of a library survey on a state-wide basis are very apparent in this careful report. The study came about through a request from the Connecticut Library Association, was financed and carried out as an activity of the State Department of Education, and was fortunate enough to secure a survey staff which was undaunted by elusive data and the traditional lack of pattern in library organization. The atmosphere, therefore, was favorable and participation by the libraries of the state apparently good.

The survey included public and school libraries, the Connecticut State Library, and Connecticut Public Library Committee ("commission" in most states) but did not cover special libraries and those in institutions of higher education which, as is pointed out, "should be given careful consideration in planning regional programs of subject specialization."

Data were assembled by means of special questionnaires developed by the survey staff, from information on file with the Connecticut Public Library Committee, and from follow-up visits by members of the staff. The picture, as it gradually emerges from the searching analy-

sis to which data were subjected, bears a striking similarity to the disturbing national pattern with which we have become familiar.

Compared with the national average, the most encouraging feature is "ability to pay," though even here there is wide variation throughout the state. But the small library unit predominates; more than half the public libraries in the state are open less than twelve hours per week, have fewer than ten thousand volumes in their book collections, spend less than \$2,000.00 annually, buy fewer than three hundred volumes annually, and spend less than \$40.00 monthly for the salaries of their library staff. Resources of small units are further limited by the fact that some towns have two, three, or even four independent libraries within their boundaries. The average annual income for the one hundred and eighty libraries reporting in 1945 was \$6,872.00, as compared with the \$37,500.00 recommended as a minimum by the *National Plan for Public Library Service* (1948). Although figures used are in most cases not exactly comparable, the overall picture checks closely with the national one which appears in chapter ii of the *National Plan*.

Studies of composition, activities, and procedures of boards of trustees are interesting, revealing, and, in some cases, unique. The comparisons of board memberships with those reported in Joeckel's *The Government of the American Public Library* show great similarities with the national patterns. For instance, the report has this to say: "Of particular interest is the small representation of the business-employee group and the mechanics, foremen, and skilled-worker group on the boards of the small and medium libraries and the fact that these groups are not represented at all on the boards of the large libraries."

Perhaps the most interesting part of the report is the section on personnel. The survey staff found little uniformity in the state; and, because of lack of personnel classification, the large number of part-time employees, and the absence of job descriptions, the staff devised an arbitrary classification scheme, sent job description blanks to all public libraries in the state, and attempted to arrive at conclusions concerning salaries, schooling, size of staff, and years of experience as determined by type of work done. Returns were far from satisfactory ("the most typical unusable job de-

scription given was 'I do whatever has to be done'"), but the analysis will bear study by boards and administrators far beyond the confines of the state of Connecticut. As of 1945, the median salary of library staffs in Connecticut was \$1,200.00 annually. The survey staff concludes that "two of the basic reasons for low salaries in the small and medium public libraries . . . are first, the preponderance of the small library . . . and second, the typical absence of any concept or practice of modern job classification."

It is further reported that the median schooling of public library staffs is approximately high-school graduation, while only 29 per cent have professional education.

Another interesting technique devised by the survey staff was the compilation of a check list of over one hundred special services which are rendered by public libraries, ranging from "gives staff book talks and reviews" to "organizes and manages adult education classes or study groups." Although the device is admittedly rough and provides no quantitative or qualitative measurements, it affords an excellent suggestion for future surveyors and offers possibilities for further refinement. The returns from the check list undoubtedly give at least a rough-and-ready estimate of the variation in services throughout the state.

Analysis of school libraries is likewise searching and detailed. Conclusions are that "practically all of the school libraries fail in some respect to meet the recommended standards and that, in general, Connecticut's school libraries leave much to be desired."

Recommendations of the report are far-reaching and, if approached with a real desire to improve and extend service in the state, can certainly make libraries an educational force with genuine leadership. It is recommended that (1) the number of small libraries be reduced, either through merger or federation, (2) a system of five regional libraries be set up and administered by a "Division of Libraries" under the State Department of Education with the objective of state-wide extension and development of library service, (3) the Public Library Committee be abolished and the Division of Libraries be made a major division of the State Department of Education, (4) state aid for libraries be extended to regional and local libraries sufficient to raise the average level for library support slightly

above \$1.00 per capita (the recommended state aid for 1947-48 was \$915,000.00), (5) the effectiveness of school libraries be raised through provision of adequately trained personnel and the meeting of national standards, and (6) plans for expansion of the book capacity of the State Library building be carried out as speedily as possible.

The more sweeping recommendations are based on the assumption that the state should assume the responsibility for improving public library service, an assumption which has the support of the American Library Association and is being increasingly accepted by states throughout the nation. Connecticut's position, in so far as financial support is concerned, compared most favorably with that of other states in the 1944-45 figures presented in *Public Library Statistics* (Washington: U.S. Federal Security Agency, 1947). This inside picture of a state which has been looked upon as providing above-average library service affords further proof that local support alone is not enough. It points up the need for similar studies in other states, particularly in those whose library statistical rating may be high. Genuine effectiveness of library service is put to the real test in measurements on a statewide basis which include all the people.

AMY WINSLOW

*Enoch Pratt Public Library
Baltimore, Maryland*

"Southeastern Conference on Library Education, February 29-March 6, 1948." Edited by VELMA SHAFFER. Atlanta: Southeastern Library Association, 1948. Pp. 49. (Mimeographed.)

Velma Shaffer, head of the department of library service at the University of Tennessee, reports the organization and proceedings of the Southeastern Conference on Library Education, including a brief introduction on the historical background and preconference planning, and edits the reports of the committees, which are included. Statements are clearly expressed and the report is easy to read; it serves as a much better appraisal of accomplishments of the conference than the usual report.

The Southeastern Conference was called "to evolve a core curriculum suitable to the needs of all types of libraries, and to give direction to a fifth year program." It was the fifth con-

ference to grow out of the revision of library standards in the Southeastern Region. It was planned as a work conference; a prepared agenda was used for the first day only, and the remainder of the program was developed by the participants themselves, with the assistance of a steering committee.

Three consultants summarized the facts and trends basic to the discussions—Anita Hostetter, "Trends of Thought in Education for Librarianship"; Dr. O. C. Aderhold, "Principles of Curriculum Planning"; and Dr. Louis R. Wilson, "Nature of Graduate Study in Librarianship." The final report includes a "Directory of Participants" and a "Key to Symbols" which in the directory indicate committee assignments. The report, therefore, answers all questions of group and individual representation on committees and summarizes briefly and concisely the topics under discussion without dissipating the emphasis by the repetitive listing of names.

Although the conference did not accomplish all it set out to do, it seems to have achieved more than the Evaluation Committee claimed for it. This committee summed up the accomplishments as (1) the formulation of principles upon which a core curriculum should be based and (2) the establishment of principles for graduate work. Beyond this, though a core curriculum was not adopted, there apparently was considerable agreement on the contents of the core curriculum and on the purposes of the graduate program.

The college and university group agreed that the "products of the undergraduate core curriculum" could be used in college and university libraries even though the specific curriculum was not considered. The groups apparently had already agreed that the minimum requirement of a Bachelor's degree from an acceptable college or university should be the basic preparation for professional education.

It has generally been assumed that any reduction in the number of hours of general education is a weakness. However, not all librarians, or educators either, have accepted this. Not necessarily more, but a different kind of general education is necessary to the improvement of pre-professional preparation. Many courses in the present four-year undergraduate program are neither liberal nor general. Will the substitution of the equivalent of a semester's library work for some of these courses weaken the preparation of librarians? Appar-

ently the public and school librarians thought not, for the school librarians definitely accepted an undergraduate core curriculum—in fact they had already done so at the Third Library Planning Conference—and the public librarians accepted it with reservations. The two groups were in almost complete agreement as to the content of this curriculum, which may be summarized broadly as library foundation, library materials, and library processes.

The temporary chairman of the Program Committee stated that the "participants in the Third Library Planning Conference believed that the curriculum produced there was adaptable to the needs of all types of libraries." There is no reason why a core curriculum common to all types of service is not possible so long as provision is included for the philosophical approach to professional problems and for the application of knowledge and wisdom to important purposes.

MARGARET M. HERDMAN

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Twenty Years of Merit Rating, 1926-1946: Selected, Annotated and Classified References from Industry, Business, Government, and Education Experience and Research. Compiled by WALTER R. MAHLER. New York: Psychological Corp., 1947. Pp. xii + 73.

The title-page includes this descriptive statement: *Selected, Annotated and Classified References from Industry, Business, Government, and Education.* The references are grouped into the following five major sections: general discussion, administration of merit-rating programs, specific types of merit rating, report of merit-rating research, and report of merit-rating experience.

The publication is useful as a bibliographic aid for reference departments and as a working tool for those interested or engaged in personnel activities connected with merit rating. The annotations are brief and descriptive and to some extent indicate for each of the original items whether or not it needs to be referred to when making a survey of a limited aspect of the subject.

EDWARD A. WIGHT

Newark Public Library

Jahrbuch der österreichischen Wissenschaft: 1. Jahrgang 1947-1948. Issued by the VERBANDKOMMISSION ÖSTERREICHISCHER WISSENSCHAFT. (Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften.) Vienna: Österreichischer Bundesverlag für Unterricht, Wissenschaft und Kunst, 1948. Pp. 352.

Librarians will welcome this well-made directory of the major agencies of Austrian scholarship. A carefully devised plan groups the entire material in eleven broad classes, as follows:

1. *Central governmental agencies in control of education*, together with a list of the several offices of provincial governments (*Landesregierung*) which supervise cultural activities. (In Austria, as in most European countries, education is a function of the state and almost all libraries, archives, and museums are national institutions.)

2. *The Austrian Academy of Science.*—An entire chapter is devoted to a comprehensive view of the academy, with its wide scholarly ramifications, and to a discussion of its many committees and subcommittees.

3. *Institutions of higher learning.*—Under this heading, thirteen institutions are listed, comprising three universities, three engineering schools, two schools of agriculture, three academies of fine arts and music, one theological seminary, and one school of commerce.

4. *Agencies for adult education.*

5. *Archives.*—Their description constitutes one of the most interesting sections of the directory and will prove an important tool to every historian working in Austrian archives.

6. *Libraries.*—Seventy-six libraries are listed, of which forty are located in Vienna. The Austrian National Library is described in detail, with emphasis on the administrative organization in several of its main divisions. Unfortunately, the Albertina, a collection of drawings which was merged with the print collection of the National Library in 1920 and now forms one of the most notable divisions of this library, is listed separately under *Museums*, without cross-reference to the National Library.

7. *Museums.*—A very impressive list which includes all collections open to the public, regardless of subject matter.

8. *Engineering experiment stations.*

9. *Scholarly research institutions* not administered by institutions of higher learning.

10 and 11. *Scholarly periodicals and publishers.*—These will prove of little significance,

at least to the foreign reader of the directory. The list is too broad and haphazard to be of value as a selection, yet it is not sufficiently inclusive to serve as a bibliographical reference tool.

The individual items in the nine major groups are well described, a brief note giving the history, main scholarly objectives, publications, and regulations of each institution mentioned. The occasional bibliographical references are likely to be of help to the foreign reader, although in some instances greater discrimination might well have been exercised in their selection. To cite a seven-page article in a recent Austrian almanac as the only piece of descriptive literature on the Austrian National Library, for example, is to do an injustice to the scholarly standing of one of the greatest libraries in the world. This, however, is one of the few minor defects, which do not detract from the value of the directory as a whole. In view of the difficulties in present-day Austria, Professor R. Meister, the compiler of the *Jahrbuch*, and his staff have realized a major editorial achievement.

FELIX REICHMANN

Cornell University Library

Proceedings: 5th Conference, Hobart, April 1946, and Other Papers. Melbourne: Australian Institute of Librarians, 1947. Pp. 122.

Libraries in Australia. By NORMAN LYNRAVN. ("Quest Books.") Melbourne and London: Cheshire Pty, 1948. Pp. 58. 3s. 6d.

This reviewer once used harsh words concerning Australia during a survey of that country's libraries. He is glad now to recognize the birth of a new conception of library service and to pay tribute to its notable growth during the last fifteen years.

Among the chief factors in this recent development are the devoted librarians who comprise the Australian Institute of Librarians, established in 1937. The Institute differs from the American Library Association in that full membership is open only to those who pass its examination in library science; librarians-in-training are eligible to student membership. Admission to both groups is by election.

The most significant advance in Australian libraries is the movement for tax-supported

free public libraries, to replace the decadent subscription libraries which are known as mechanics' institutes or schools of arts. Between 1939 and 1946 five of the six states enacted laws which established state library boards, empowered local authorities to levy taxes for free public libraries, and provided for subsidies from the state. New South Wales, largest of the states, and Tasmania, the small island state to the south, have already made substantial progress toward realizing the goals of this legislation.

The library school of the Public Library of New South Wales is now firmly established, and schools are projected in Victoria and in the Capital Territory at Canberra. In addition, there are the Institute's own examinations for those who can qualify for professional standing through self-study and experience.

Throughout the *Proceedings* there are discussions of school libraries, work with children, bookmobiles, microfilming, concerts of recorded music, documentary films, and discussion groups. To be sure, it is only the exceptional library which has so far established many of these facilities, but there is an awareness and enthusiasm which promises well for the future.

This volume is largely given over to a description of progress, state by state, between 1941 and 1946, the five wartime years during which no conferences were held. An exception is the paper entitled "The School, the Library, and the Child" by Mrs. Helen E. Wessells, who was head of the United States Information Library in Melbourne at the time of the conference.

Of special interest to Americans is the establishment of the Roosevelt Memorial Library in the Commonwealth National Library in Canberra. This project grew out of the "spontaneously expressed wish of the people of Australia to give visible and permanent form to their admiration for President Roosevelt, and gratitude for the help which, under his leadership, the United States gave to our country in those dark and anxious days of Japan's conquering advance." The library will contain materials concerning the United States to support research in "American conditions and precedents."

It is no longer necessary to extract bits of data from long surveys or proceedings to secure a working knowledge of the Australian

library scene. The historical background, the forces acting for and against library development, and descriptions of the principal libraries and library activities are all covered in Mr. Lynravn's admirable booklet, *Libraries in Australia*.

This booklet is in itself good evidence of the growing interest of Australians in library affairs. The booklet was commercially published as one of the Quest series of discussion books. Not until Penguin produces a booklet for popular consumption on the libraries of the United States will we have caught up with Australia in this respect.

RALPH MUNN

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh

Les Publications officielles des pouvoirs publics: Étude critique et administrative. By JACQUES DE DAMPIERRE. Paris: A. Picard Fils, 1942. Pp. 628.

Inventaire général des publications officielles. Première série: "Institutions centrales de l'état." Tome I: *Publications administratives et techniques, 1937-1938.* Issued by the MINISTÈRE DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE. Paris: Librairie Berger-Levrault, 1940. Pp. 100.

These two volumes contain the results of the first major effort by a French government to establish a current catalog of official publications and to recommend changes necessary to improve the handling of such publications. Both works were published in Paris during the war and therefore escaped attention both at home and abroad. They do, however, point to the need for resuming, as early as possible, the task of classifying the mass of French documents.

In 1935 M. Georges Bonnet, then minister of commerce, had presided over a committee appointed to study the situation in regard to public documents, their preparation, printing, distribution, sales, current recording, and treatment in libraries, which was found to be most unsatisfactory. He therefore brought the matter to the attention of the administrator-general of the Bibliothèque Nationale for further action. The problem in France, at that time, appears to have been every bit as thorny as that which existed in the United States prior to the Printing Act of 1895. The accomplishments made possible under this act in America

were pointed out to M. Bonnet in 1937, after he had become ambassador to the United States; he at once renewed his efforts to bring the matter to the attention of the French government, with the result that, in August of 1937, the Ministère des Finances established a Commission des Publications Administratives. André Philip, a well-known economist and member of the Chambre des Députés, was appointed its chairman, with Julien Cain, administrator-general of the Bibliothèque Nationale, as vice-chairman. Preparation and publication of a serial catalog of current French public documents was decided upon and budgetary provision made. Responsibility for planning and preparing the catalog was delegated to M. Jacques de Dampierre, *archiviste paléographe*, whose headquarters were to be at the Bibliothèque Nationale.

M. Dampierre, at the time, had the advantage of not being connected with any branch of the government. He had studied at the École Nationale des Chartes and had behind him nearly twenty-five years of service in municipal and departmental administration. Moreover, he had had a thorough grounding in publishing and book-trade problems as editor of the semiofficial *Annuaire général de la France et de l'étranger*, published from 1919 until 1928. His death, in March of 1947, brought to a close the career of the man most thoroughly familiar with and best qualified to handle French official publications and their problems.

Despite the difficulties of carrying on the task of the *Inventaire* under the stress of the political and governmental changes in 1937, a practical step was taken to call the attention of the public at large to the new official publications placed on sale. It was to mark with an asterisk the entries which appeared under the different subject classes in the weekly national trade bibliography, *Bibliographie de la France*. The *Bibliographie de la France* is prepared on the basis of the *dépôt légal* of publications at the Bibliothèque Nationale. Julien Cain, in his report on the Bibliothèque Nationale during the years 1935 to 1940, mentions that a special provision relating to the deposit of all current official publications was enacted for the first time on July 29, 1881, in the "loi des finances" requiring the "ministères et administrations publiques, tant de Paris que des départements ... d'envoyer un exemplaire de tous les documents qu'ils feront imprimer ou des publica-

tions auxquelles ils souscrivent: 1. à la Bibliothèque nationale; 2. à la bibliothèque du Sénat; 3. à la bibliothèque de la Chambre des députés." As to the effectiveness of the special *dépôt légal* for official publications under the provision, M. Cain has this to say:

Depuis cette époque les versements des administrations publiques permirent à la Bibliothèque nationale de compléter certaines de ses séries et de constituer des suites importantes. Mais dans l'ensemble, surtout dans les départements, n'étant que rarement rappelées à l'ordre, elles négligèrent le dépôt spécial de la loi de 1881. Enfin, nulle mesure particulière n'avait pu être prise, à la Bibliothèque même, faute de personnel pour distinguer, dans le flot montant des versements, les publications versées à titre de dépôt légal privé de celles versées par obligation administrative. Aucune série spéciale n'avait été ouverte aux publications officielles, aucun signe distinctif ne les caractérisait, ni au catalogue, ni à la *Bibliographie de la France*.

Theoretically, M. Dampierre might have prepared the *Inventaire* on the basis of the *dépôt légal*, but, in practice, he had to work largely through publishers for the various agencies and through the agencies themselves. The question of definition of official as well as semiofficial publications presented many difficulties. In view of the tendency in French cataloging to enter official publications without individual authors as anonymous works under title, the matter of arrangement, whether by agency, by topic, or by title, presented further problems, until it was resolved in favor of an arrangement by agency.

Working under increasingly difficult conditions in 1939 and 1940, M. de Dampierre was able to bring to only page-proof stage the preliminary and very useful part of the project. It ran to a hundred pages and contained the introductory material, as well as a record of parliamentary publications and of budget prints in the years 1937 and 1938. The section was printed only after the occupation.

Although forced to abandon the *Inventaire* during the war period, M. de Dampierre brought together the results of the data collected and experience gained in a comprehensive volume, published in 1942 and designed to serve as a basis for better understanding and future reforms of French official publications, as well as for improvements in their distribution, cataloging, and utilization.

The following definition of French public documents, as given in the Preface to *Les*

Publications officielles des pouvoirs publics, may be of some interest:

L'ensemble des documents reproduits en nombre, à l'aide d'un quelconque des procédés d'expression graphique de la pensée, soit par, soit pour l'une des assemblées élues ou des administrations publiques de la France et de son empire, aux fins de garder et faire connaître leurs lois et règlements, les éléments techniques de leurs activités, parfois aussi les motifs de leur action et les résultats d'intérêt général obtenus par les travaux de leurs services.

The work itself is divided into four main sections—each of about a hundred pages—as follows: (1) origin and definition, (2) general classification and types, (3) *régime* (printing and publication), and (4) *mise en œuvre* (official catalogs, collecting, international exchange, cataloging, and administrative libraries). The deference paid to the official bibliographies of the United States public documents may make one wonder as to the fundamental soundness of the move, in 1947, to discontinue the biennial *Document Catalog*. The appendixes are extensive and contain facsimiles of title-pages of certain types of documents; a summary of the changes in French government from June, 1940, to June, 1942; documents on standardization, on literary property or copyright in official publications, on the *dépôt légal*, and on administrative libraries; translations into French of pertinent sections of *Author Entry for Government Publications* and of the Vatican *Norme per il catalogo degli stampati*; a useful list of sources consulted; a systematic list of the principal French official publications cited; a bibliography of French diplomatic documents, 1920-40; and a list of the official gazettes of France and her overseas possessions.

JAMES B. CHILDS

Library of Congress

"The Libraries of the Christian Colleges in China: A Report of a Survey Made in 1947-48." By CHARLES B. SHAW. New York: United Board for Christian Colleges in China, 1948. Pp. 87. (Mimeographed.)

Mr. Shaw's survey of the libraries of the Christian colleges in China should be considered as a chapter in the history of Christian education in China or perhaps, more specifically, as the latest important milestone in the programs of the United Board for the develop-

ment of adequate library facilities in the institutions under its control.

During the years of Japanese occupation, when twelve of the thirteen Christian colleges had moved west or had discontinued their instructional and research programs, the officers of the United Board (then the Associated Boards) planned ambitious programs designed to bring the libraries of its thirteen institutions to the high level of service attained by outstanding college libraries in the United States. These programs included the purchase and shipment of books and periodicals, fellowships for study by Chinese librarians in the United States, provision for professional education for librarianship in China, and at least two surveys, to be conducted several years apart. In accordance with the section of these programs relating to surveys, Mr. Shaw was sent to China in October, 1947, for a three months' survey of the libraries of the thirteen Christian colleges. In addition to the survey, Mr. Shaw was requested to prepare recommendations for the future development and co-ordination of these libraries and to submit a list of six Chinese librarians who would be qualified to benefit by study in the United States.

Mr. Shaw's report is divided into two sections. The first is a survey of each of the thirteen Christian colleges and of the overhead relationships of the Boone Library School, which, however, is not affiliated with an institution of higher education. The second section, and probably the more important, covers "Conclusions and Recommendations." Mr. Shaw reports on the status of the buildings, the book collections, staffs, use, and financial conditions. He compares, in so far as possible, the statistics of Chinese libraries with those of comparable institutions in the United States, using as a basis the figures found in Randall's *The College Library*.

In examining these detailed surveys, the reader has difficulty in visualizing the general picture of library activities at the individual institutions. It may be a case of failure to see the forest on account of the trees. There are some sidelights, however, which indicate the perseverance of members of the faculties and library staffs under the most distressing conditions caused by the Japanese occupation during eight years of war, the entire destruction of book collections at some institutions, the enormous difficulties caused by inflation, the

lack of food, etc. One wonders that the picture as a whole is not worse than it appears in the survey.

The report of the number of volumes in a library may be misleading. The Chinese librarians generally count individual unbound pieces which fill so many shelves in Chinese libraries.

Mr. Shaw attempts to give the budget and financial status of each university and the proportion of its funds used for its library. During his visit in China, inflation was reaching astronomical figures. How far his conversion of Chinese currency into United States dollars for the purpose of comparison with American institutions is sound may be questioned. In converting Chinese dollars into United States dollars, does one use the figures at the beginning of the budget year or six months later; does one use the official rate or the black-market rate; if the black-market rate is used—*which* black-market rate? Many of Mr. Shaw's financial figures do not agree with the figures available in the New York offices of the United Board. Possibly some of the funds available to institutions in China were not recorded at the institutions themselves. Naturally, during inflation the transfer of American dollars into Chinese currency was not made until the Chinese dollars were to be used, since the purchasing power of the Chinese dollar was declining from day to day. Furthermore, many American professors at Chinese institutions were paid from New York offices without any record in China of such payments.

Mr. Shaw, probably for excellent reasons, makes no comparison of circulation statistics. It is quite apparent from his comments, however, that the use of Chinese libraries is very considerable and that reading rooms are crowded.

In his "Conclusions and Recommendations" Mr. Shaw considers such subjects as the future of librarianship, education for librarianship, book stock, reference service, co-operative activities, etc. His paragraphs on the future of librarianship and education for librarianship sound a familiar note to American librarians—salaries are too low to attract capable librarians, duties in libraries are not clearly distinguished, and the chief librarians are too concerned with detailed routines.

Mr. Shaw suggests that library staffs be divided into four groups, the first to be comprised

of chief librarians in charge of administrative duties; the second, of professional members of the staffs; the third, of the clerical staff; and the fourth, of the janitorial force. This type of organization, with its clear distinction between the professional and the clerical staffs, is quite common now in American libraries but was unknown twenty-five years ago.

No one will question Mr. Shaw's statement of the need of emphasis in China on professional education for librarianship. Graduates of the Boone Library School do not receive an academic degree. A president of one Chinese college has stated that graduates of the Boone Library School were trained but not educated. They have not had the advantage of a liberal arts education. Mr. Shaw's detailed recommendations for the establishment of a library school at Yenching University and for the affiliation of the Boone Library School with Huachung may be questioned. It would be desirable for the United Board to make a further study of the whole subject of professional education in China and to ascertain the best locations for library schools at one or two Christian colleges. Lingnan University in the south and the University of Nanking in the north are certainly two that should be considered. Library courses under the direction of Dr. T. L. Yuan have already been inaugurated at the National Peking University. Certainly, two library schools are not needed in Peiping.

As a result of Mr. Shaw's report, six Chinese librarians are now studying in the United States. The extension of the civil war has prevented the implementation of many or most of Mr. Shaw's suggestions. A second survey had been planned by the United Board, including an investigation as to the best location of library schools at two or more of the Christian colleges in China. A still later survey was to have ascertained the extent to which Mr. Shaw's recommendations had been carried out. However, plans for the future must necessarily be held in abeyance until conditions in China become more stable.

Mr. Shaw has made a decided contribution to librarianship. The report should be of value not only to those interested in China but to all librarians concerned with the development of libraries overseas.

CHARLES H. BROWN

Iowa State College Library

"Book Publishing in Soviet Russia." Compiled by the ALL-UNION BOOK DEPARTMENT. ("Current Soviet Thought Series.") Issued in co-operation with the Russian Translation Program of the American Council of Learned Societies. Washington: Public Affairs Press, 1948. Pp. 30. \$1.00. (Litho-printed.)

This thirty-page pamphlet is a translation of an article which appeared in *Sovetskaia kniga* ("The Soviet Book"), No. 10, October, 1947, under the title: "Sovetskaia kniga za 30 let" ("Thirty Years of Soviet Books"). The translation, by Helen Lambert Shadick, is very adequate, except for a few minor inaccuracies (such as substituting the word "titles" for "copies" in the table on p. 5 relating to the production of national textbooks or calling the Georgian poet "Shot Rustaveli," instead of "Shota").

From the title one would expect a more adequate picture of book production in Soviet Russia than that actually presented. To begin with, the writers of the article do not make it clear that the Soviet Book Chamber, on which their statistics are based, records every item of over four pages. Thus all the miscellaneous minor publications, as well as party leaders' speeches, innumerable instructions, agricultural pamphlets, etc., all issued in tremendous numbers, are considered as "books" for the purpose of this article. True, the words "Books and Pamphlets" are used in the very first table, which gives publishing figures by decades; but this is the only instance, so that one is always under the impression conveyed by the title that all figures are for books. If the authors had mentioned the fact that at least 20 per cent of the titles recorded in the Book Chamber's trade bibliography *Knizhnaia letopis'* are publications of less than thirty pages, the picture would have been somewhat different.

Actually, the article presents some statistical data on the publication of nonperiodical literature in the Soviet Union from 1917 to 1947, and a title such as "Thirty Years of Nonperiodical Publishing" would have been less ambiguous. However, nonambiguity and objectivity are not the aims of this article. Its purpose is, rather, to present a favorable picture of the publishing industry in the U.S.S.R., as compared to that of pre-revolutionary Russia and of the Western world. In this respect it is like so many other propaganda pamphlets

and articles of the Book Chamber issued for popular use and domestic consumption. Such pamphlets are very different from the regular statistical publications of that institution, such as the yearly *Pechat' SSSR* ("Publishing in the U.S.S.R."), which are sober, matter-of-fact statistical compilations.

Since the main theme of the article is the numerical superiority of Soviet publishing, great use is made of the numbers of copies published, which, indeed, provide spectacular figures. Several tables, such as the one entitled "Books Published in the Union Republics" (p. 8), the two tables on page 9, and others, *passim*, deal with copies alone. Then again, the distribution of publishing by subject matter during the important decade 1928-37 is given only in percentages of copies and signatures. Statements in the text, too, refer to copies rather than to titles published, such as: "between 1928 and 1932, 2,249 million copies of books were published in Russian, and 661 million in other languages" (p. 7). There is less emphasis on the number of titles, because they are not so spectacular. In other words, the figures given are correct but carefully selected and arranged in order to create an effect of tremendous progress.

Another device is the selection of favorable periods or years for comparison. The second table on page 1, for instance, shows the annual average number of books published during three decades. The figures (in titles) are: first decade—16,000; second decade—44,300; third decade—43,200. The increase from 16,000 to 44,300 is rather impressive, but it might be interesting to point out in this connection that the average yearly number of titles for the five years 1910-14 was 32,500. The latter figure certainly does not substantiate the authors' sweeping statement on the same page that "books, which, under the conditions of life in Tsarist Russia, were accessible only to an insignificant minority of the population, have now become the property of millions."

Another example of the same device is the statement on page 5 that "in the number of books published, the U.S.S.R. rapidly outdistanced the most progressive capitalist countries, where the publication of books declined year by year." Following such a statement one would expect to find tables showing book production in other countries over a number of years; instead, we are given figures of publishing in Ger-

many, France, and England for 1925 and 1926, showing a decline in 1926!

On page 2 the authors tell us that "the average size of a single edition had grown from 3,500 copies in 1913 to 20,000 in 1946, showing an increase of almost seven times." While it is true that, on the whole, the number of copies per title gradually increased under the Soviet regime, the figure 20,000 (rather suspiciously round) is exceptional and the highest by far in the thirty years under discussion. In fact, until 1930, the average number of copies per title did not reach 10,000, and it rarely surpassed 15,000 in the years 1930-40. Moreover, an examination of the trade bibliography shows that a great many books are still being published in editions of 100 to 3,000 copies. The increase in the average is largely due to the millions of copies of the various editions of Marxist classics. This is one of the facts clearly revealed by the statistics, for we are told (p. 21) that the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin have been published in 721,149,000 copies (out of a total output of 10,977,600,000), which is perhaps more than a fair share for any four authors.

Incidentally, out of the thirty pages of the pamphlet, eight are devoted to editions of Marxist classics, and especially of Stalin's writings. This information is of no special value to those interested in Russian literature who do not consider dialectical materialism and the pronouncements of Lenin and Stalin the basis of all knowledge or the ultimate achievement of human thought.

The obviously tendentious presentation of data defeats the purpose of the pamphlet; it creates mistrust rather than enthusiasm. The achievements of Soviet publishing are undeniable, and they are closely linked with the liquidation of illiteracy, the development of public education, and the increase of publishing in the non-Russian languages of the U.S.S.R. There is, therefore, no need for awkward apologetics. I venture to suggest that those interested in Soviet publishing would derive more objective and adequate information from translations of some of the official publications of the Book Chamber, for the latter records facts and figures as they are, with no axes to grind or claims to superiority.

NATHALIE DELOUGAZ

University of Chicago Library

Public Opinion and Propaganda. By LEONARD W. DOOB. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1948. Pp. vii+600. \$5.00.

This is another textbook in a field whose rapid course of development in recent years is strikingly illustrated in the titles of publications which are successors to earlier volumes. In a sense, this volume is a successor to the author's *Propaganda* published in 1935, just as the Smith-Lasswell-Casey bibliography called *Propaganda and Promotional Activities* in the 1930's became *Propaganda, Communication, and Public Opinion* in the 1940's. The interest fifteen years ago in propaganda, rather narrowly defined, has now been generalized to the whole field of communication and public opinion, in which a good deal of work has been done in the last decade. As librarians know, this development has been reflected to some extent in the curriculum of library schools, which have been giving increasing attention to the role of the library as an agency of communication within the community.

The present title is made up of four major sections. The first deals with the nature of public opinion, including a discussion of the relationship of public opinion to the cultural background in which it operates and of the psychological principles involved. Then follows a section on the techniques of public opinion measurement, with consideration of sampling and interviewing problems and of the difficulties of forecasting behavior from verbally expressed opinions. The third section is concerned with propaganda—its definition and nature, its content, the role of the propagandist, and personal motivations and effects. The final section is devoted to the mediums of communication, with separate chapters on the print mediums, radio, and the mediums of sight and sound. A rather full bibliography, organized chapter by chapter, is included at the back of the book (where it is not particularly easy to use). There is a subject and an author index.

In a text of this sort one might wish for the inclusion of other kinds of material as well. For example, it would be very instructive for the student to review the historical development of public opinion in terms of differing conceptions at different historical periods. Or a systematic review of the data on the determinants of public opinion might stimulate a fuller and more adequate discussion of the processes by which public opinion is formed. Or a section might be

included on the consequences of public opinion, e.g., the extent to which and the conditions under which public opinion is taken into account in major policy decisions.

As is perhaps to be expected in a work of this sort, the quality varies somewhat from section to section. The material on the mediums of communication is treated in a rather pedestrian fashion, whereas the chapter on the propagandist, based upon the author's own experience and observation in certain propaganda agencies of the government during the war years, provides many useful insights and hypotheses. Although the section on measurement techniques represents a useful introduction to the subject, it is marred at several points by personal judgments (prejudices?) about the materials and methods involved. The style of the book is quite "lively," personalized, and anecdotal. This may be based upon the (questionable) assumption that "lively" treatment is necessary to hold the interest of students; what does seem clear is that such treatment sometimes leads to conceptions of the material that are undesirable from a scientific and educational point of view.

This suggests the major weakness of the volume, namely, a lack of systematic treatment of major hypotheses and propositions in the field within a theoretical framework. It is a matter of some concern that students in social science do not receive appropriate training in the scientific discipline of hypothetical and propositional formulation until they are relatively well advanced in graduate study. To some extent the elaboration of textbooks without such rigorous formulation may be responsible for this condition. Textbooks can be extremely useful in providing the student not only with a body of information about the subject matter but also with a way of thinking about the subject matter (or about any scientific subject matter). In a textbook the student should get not only a demonstration of *what* we know, or think we know, about the material under consideration but also a demonstration of *how* to think systematically about it. This requires an emphasis upon problems and propositions rather than upon mere subject matters. The development of a scientific body of knowledge is perhaps dependent upon this requirement no less than upon training in technical procedures themselves. Except for infrequent instances here and there, the present volume does not satisfy this criterion for textbooks; in

fact, Doob's earlier book was better in this regard.

Incidentally, the role of the public library is given no attention, although there are a few pages devoted to book-reading and book-buying. The author reports that "there are approximately 800 circulating libraries in the United States."

BERNARD BERELSON

Graduate Library School
University of Chicago

To the Editor of the "Library Quarterly":

The January, 1949, issue of the *Library Quarterly* carries a thoughtful review of the *Cumulative Catalog of Library of Congress Printed Cards* by May G. Hardy of the University of Chicago Library. The review begins with the origin of the catalog as a continuation of the Edwards Brothers *Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards* and its *Supplement*, describes briefly the contents and makeup of the publication, and stresses its value as "an important step in the development of the centralized cataloging program of the national library" and as a bibliographical instrument whose "potentialities in facilitating the procedures carried on in all libraries and in improving library services are probably only beginning to be recognized." The principal concern of the reviewer, however—one that will be shared by the producers as well as the users of the catalog—is with its limitations, which, unfortunately, are largely inherent in a continuous book catalog.

Before these limitations and Miss Hardy's suggestions are considered, one of her observations, obviously due to an oversight, might well be corrected. In discussing the contents of the catalog, whose monthly issues now include only cards for books issued during the current year and the two previous years and whose quarterly and annual cumulations include all printed cards, Miss Hardy observes in a footnote: "The original plan was to include cards for books published prior to 1939 in the annual cumulation only. . . . The reasons for this change in plan are not explained." The reason was, however, explained to the subscribers in a questionnaire which served as basis for the change and was also made public in the Library's *Cataloging Service* (cf. Bull. 13, December, 1947). It was, briefly, that, under the original plan,

one-third of the Library's cataloging product would not be available to the subscribers for a whole year, whereas the subscribers wanted to have as complete a cataloging record as possible as soon as possible. The reduction of the monthly issues permitted the expansion of the quarterly cumulations to include all printed cards, without increase in the production cost of the catalog.

This expression of interest by the subscribing libraries in having all printed cards available to them as soon as possible makes it doubtful that they will be receptive to Miss Hardy's first suggestion. Since the content of the various issues of the catalog depends on what books are cataloged and what cards are printed in a given period and since one must, therefore, consult an increasing number of issues to find the entry for an old title, Miss Hardy suggests that "it might well be more useful to isolate the cards for older imprints and reproduce them in a new three- or five-year supplement to the Edwards Brothers *Catalog*." Miss Hardy does not define what is an "older imprint," but that probably would not matter. The libraries who were unwilling to wait a year for the cards for books issued before 1939 will scarcely be willing to wait three or five years for any other group of cards for older imprints. And why should they? Those who find it unprofitable to consult four current annuals and several quarterlies and monthlies in search of entries for old imprints and are willing to wait for a five-year supplement can easily do so now by disregarding the present inclusion of these imprints, since, as Miss Hardy herself points out, "five-year and perhaps more comprehensive cumulations of the *Cumulative Catalog* are contemplated." It is, therefore, difficult to see why it would be "more useful to isolate the cards for older imprints" and reproduce them in special supplements. Moreover, while the proposal renders no service to those interested in old imprints, it renders a distinct disservice to those interested in the works of a given author or in the editions of a given work, which, under the proposal, would be further separated.

"Revised cards," the reviewer goes on to point out, "present a similar problem." Revised cards are treated as new cards in the *Cumulative Catalog*, in order to make them available to the subscribers as soon as printed. The reviewer does not suggest, as in the case of old imprints, that the revised cards be simi-

larly cumulated over a period of time and then issued separately. She cannot, however, accept with equanimity the situation where "revised cards involving the same entry are often scattered through several issues" and where "the only way a cataloger can be sure that a main or added entry used on an L.C. card is still in accepted form is to consult all subsequent issues of the *Cumulative Catalog*." One can sympathize with the reviewer's feeling in this matter; one is tempted to ask, however, why a cataloger should need to be more reassured about the entries he finds in the *Cumulative Catalog* than he is about all entries in his library's catalogs, many of which either have been revised since they were filed or undoubtedly will be revised in the future even if it can be established that they have not been revised to date.

The most important and difficult problem of a cumulative catalog, however, is the problem of cross-references. "In the matter of cross-references," the reviewer emphasizes, "it must be noted that each issue is not and could hardly be made self-sufficient but must be used in conjunction with the entire series of previously issued cards or catalogs." In the *Cumulative Catalog* additional cross-references for the individual issues of the catalog are generally made for publications entered under names different from those under which the publications were issued, and which, therefore, would otherwise be overlooked, as in the case of pseudonyms, but the principle is not closely defined and the cross-reference situation remains vulnerable. This cross-reference problem together with the problem of revised cards leads the reviewer to suggest as a possible solution "the publication of standard authority lists for all personal name, anonymous classic, and corporate entries . . . similar to the L.C. *List of Subject Headings*. . . Such authority lists would result in very large savings in catalog departments throughout the country. . . They would also assure greater uniformity of entry in library catalogs throughout the country and would facilitate the supplying and revision of copy for

cards prepared in the co-operative cataloging program." An identical suggestion, for precisely the same reasons, was considered by the Processing Department on two occasions in the past several years. No action was taken because of the shortage of personnel, the doubt that it could be made self-supporting, and the pressure of other work. It will be interesting to hear about this proposal from other libraries.

The most important limitation of the *Cumulative Catalog*, in the opinion of the reviewer, is its limited coverage. In this connection the reviewer discusses a recent proposal to expand the catalog to include the cards contributed by other libraries to the National Union Catalog and observes that "cards from the Union Catalog would be worth reproducing only if they were accurate and in standard form and if they included the tracing of added entries and subject headings as used by L.C. and gave classification numbers. . . A minimum of editing of the cards . . . is essential if the entries are not to conflict and if the catalog is to form a coherent whole." Others may be less exacting, but few will disagree with Miss Hardy on the need of a minimum of editing to integrate the Union Catalog entries with those of the *Cumulative Catalog*. Fundamentally, however, the limitation of coverage will not be completely overcome until centralized cataloging is in effect, when the *Cumulative Catalog* will automatically become a current union catalog. A recent proposal, by Ralph Ellsworth, for the institution of centralized cataloging, was published in the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* for November 16-22, 1948.

The *Cumulative Catalog* carries a standing invitation for suggestions on how the catalog could be improved. Miss Hardy's review is a worthy and constructive reply to this invitation and one that will be appreciated by all who are interested in the improvement of the *Cumulative Catalog*.

SEYMOUR LUBETZKY

Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.

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